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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 April 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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WESTERN EUROPE

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

HK050839 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation from the European Parliament for promoting relations with China headed by Mrs Marie-Jacqueline Desouches concluded its visit to Xian and left for Chengdu by special plane this afternoon.

The delegation arrived in Xian on 3 April and held warm and friendly talks with the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress in the same evening. Li Lianbi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, explained to the guests the situation of the whole province and the work of the provincial people's congress and its Standing Committee. The guests were particularly interested in the agricultural responsibility system and the development of Shaanxi's industry and tourism, and raised a series of questions. Yan Kelun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, answered the questions one by one.

The splendid ancient culture of Xian, the wide-ranging power of the provincial people's congress, and the achievements of construction in Shaanxi left a deep impression on the guests.

After the talks, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress gave a banquet at the Shaanxi guesthouse for all the members of the delegation.

During their stay in Xian, the members of the delegation visited the provincial museum and other scenic spots and historical sites.

On the arrival and departure of the delegation, those who went to the airport to greet and send the guests off include Li Lianbi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; (Li Jide), secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Sun Ming, deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and (Fang Leping), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

CSO: 4005/512

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO ON EAST EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REFORM

HK131325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 84 p 7

[Article by Xin Wen [6580 2429]: "Eastern Europe Progresses in the Course of Reform and Readjustment"]

[Text] To conform to the domestic and foreign economic situation, to develop the social productive forces, and to improve the people's material and cultural life, some socialist countries in Europe, such as Bulgaria, Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary, are reforming and perfecting their national economic management systems and have achieved initial results.

As early as 1968, Hungary abolished the system of the central authorities issuing annual plans and targets to enterprises and stressed the role of the relations between commodities and money and of regulation by market mechanism. In 1981, it carried out a major reform in its economic regulatory system and gradually implemented the system of "competitive prices," that is, taking prices in the international market as a basis for fixing the prices for fuels, materials, and products in the domestic market, replacing the previous method of fixing prices according to costs. On the basis of summing up its 4 years' experience in popularizing the new economic system, Bulgaria promulgated "Regulations on Economic Mechanism" in 1982, replacing the targets for net output value and quantity and quality of products by targets for sales volume and total profits, so as to enable the market to examine the activities of enterprises. In early 1980, the Czechoslovak Government approved the "complete measures for perfecting the management system of the national economic plan after 1980," which began to be popularized in factories, mines, and enterprises in 1981. In 1979, the GDR promulgated the law for joint enterprises, implemented a trust-type management system which is centered on joint enterprises, changed the three-level management system (comprising the central authorities, the joint companies, and the joint enterprises and enterprises) into the two-level management system (comprising the central authorities and the joint enterprises), and transferred part of the management power (including foreign trade power) of the central authorities to joint enterprises. In addition, it stressed the importance of stimulating the economy and of using more economic means, such as accounting, prices, taxation, credit, and interest to exercise economic management. In October 1982, the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania approved a bill for an economic development fund in which laborers

of state-run economic units could have shares (not exceeding 30 percent). In October 1983, Romania began to implement the decree on popularizing the general contract system, implemented the principle of self-management of workers and self-management of finances, perfected the financial and remuneration system, and set up unified organizations for issuing material rewards. All this has enabled laborers, ranging from workers to managers, to have definite responsibility for their tasks. Poland has begun to put into effect the "Principle for the Activities of State-run Enterprises" and the "Regulations on the Exercising of Autonomy by Staff and Workers" and to implement the new system of "enterprises having the initiative and decisionmaking rights in their own hands and being responsible for their own profits and losses."

The above-mentioned countries have been carrying out reform in their agricultural management systems. In 1982, Czechoslovakia announced that it would popularize in the countryside the "complete measures for perfecting the management system of the national economic plan after 1980." Bulgaria has been constantly perfecting its agricultural management system over the past few years, and in January this year it decided to implement the contract system based on production teams, groups, households, and individuals. In 1979, Romania set up an agricultural-industrial unified committee, linked up agricultural units under the all-people ownership system and the collective ownership system with enterprises closely related to agricultural production, and abolished the original agricultural cooperative association, so as to carry out agricultural production on a large and comprehensive scale. In January this year it abolished the subsidies for the prices of agricultural production materials and raised the buying prices for agricultural products so as to attain better economic results.

Due to different national conditions and to different views on certain problems, these countries adopt different methods in the course of reforming their economic management systems. Under the prerequisite of upholding the socialist public ownership system and the principle of planned and proportionate development of the national economy, they are studying management systems which are suitable for the actual conditions of their countries and striving for the best way to combine the centralization of power with the distribution of power. In view of their past experiences, it will not do to excessively centralize power and to exercise too tight a control, and neither will it do to distribute power in such an excessive manner that national economic development is out of balance. But the general trend is to relax control by the central authorities by transferring part of the power to enterprises, which is called expanding the decisionmaking power of enterprises. While adhering to the necessary administrative means, they stress the importance of carrying out economic work according to economic law and of using economic levers to guide, control, and regulate economic activities. They strive to avoid bureaucratism, subjectivism, and commandism in economic work and to use more frequently regulation by market mechanism.

Readjusting the principles and policies for economic development is another key factor which enables the economy of these countries to develop healthily. After the mid-1970's, they began to pay attention to intensive economic development. They reduced the scale of capital construction, limited investment,

shifted main investment from construction to exploiting resources, developed new technology, reformed enterprises, renewed equipment, reformed industrial structure, and brought the superiority of their countries into play. They developed low-energy-consuming, low-cost, and top quality products which have competitiveness in the international market, and reduced or stopped production of bad quality products. Over the past few years, the economies of these countries have developed either with a small increase of energy and raw materials or without any increase of energy and raw materials. Now they are energetically exploiting their resources, expanding the bases for fuels and raw materials, reducing their reliance on imports, developing science and technology, and popularizing the application of scientific and technological experimental results. They pay particular attention to developing microelectronic technology, industrial robot technology, computer technology, and information-handling technology. In agriculture, they encourage the peasants to carry out production on private land, to increase individual and household agricultural and sideline production, and to use the plots of land in front of and behind their houses and beside their farmland for fodder production. Romania has lifted some limitations on peasant household sideline production and has, for the first time, put forward the idea of enabling the peasants to get well-off.

Following constant readjustment and reform, these countries have achieved good results in varying degrees in socialist economic construction, and their national incomes and industrial agricultural output values have increased. Although their development is not even, the people's livelihood has, on the whole, improved. In comparison with 1982, the national income of the GDR increased by 4.4 percent, the labor productivity of its industrial departments by 5.8 percent, and the cash income of its citizens by 2.3 percent. The national income of Bulgaria increased by 3 percent, its social labor productivity by 5 percent, and the actual income of its citizens by 2.8 percent. The national income of Romania increased by 3.4 percent, its labor productivity by 2.7 percent, and the cash income of its citizens by 5.1 percent. The national income of Czechoslovakia increased by 2 percent and individual consumption by 1.3 percent. The national income of Hungary increased by 0.5-1 percent and citizens' consumption dropped by 0.5-1 percent. After experiencing a drop by a large margin in the national economy for several years, the situation in Poland took a turn for the better in 1983. Its national income increased by 2-2.5 percent and its market witnessed small improvement. The total foreign trade volume of these countries increased by 7-18 percent, their external debts dropped, and their capacity for international payments increased. At the end of last year, the British weekly magazine the ECONOMIST pointed out that the "1982 industrial output of the above-mentioned six countries will possibly increase by about 4 percent over last year, and this is their best achievement since 1979."

CSO: 4005/527

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION REPORTS ON ROMANIAN VISIT

HK070238 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 84 p 6

[Article by 'RENMIN RIBAO Delegation': "Self-Respect, Self-Confidence, Self-Improvement--Report on Visit to Romania"]

[Text] Being a great socialist country and an indomitable nation, Romania has many strong points which are worth learning. In economic construction they take their own way and carry out socialist construction based on their national conditions. They educate their people in patriotism, and kindle people's enthusiasm for construction and confidence in improving their livelihood. This makes one think that they are a nationality full of self-respect, self-confidence, and self-improvement. Their experience is worth drawing lessons from in many ways.

I

We arrived in Bucharest just when the new year had started. On 30 January ROMANIA LIBERA published a joint announcement by the Romanian Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, the Council of Ministers, the Commission for State Planning, and the Central Statistics Bureau on the communique of Romania's 1983 unified planning of national economic and social development. Judging from statistics, the situation in industry, communications, and commerce was fine last year, except that the country did not fulfill the planned target in agriculture because of serious drought. Last year, its favorable balance of foreign trade was \$2.418 billion, and its net industrial output value was 336.8 billion lei, an increase of 5.1 percent compared with the previous year.

Its capital, Bucharest, is the political, cultural, and economic center of the country. The city is divided into 10 industrial zones, and most factories which may damage the city's environment have been moved to the suburban areas. Its industry is carrying out internal reform, and its factories are implementing planned management and quota management. Its workers receive piece rate wages and are paid more for more work. They have abolished "reward without work" just as we usually say breaking the "iron rice bowl." They take actions quickly and determinedly and all carry out quota management, from ministers in the central authorities to factory workers. The day after our arrival in Romania, we visited

the "23 August" heavy machinery plant, the largest in the country. Employing a work force of 15,000 people, this integrated enterprise produces engines of various sizes, from 350 horsepower to 2,400 horsepower. The plant develops 25 new products each is [words indistinct] the country every year and is called the "industrial champion" of the country. Its products are marketed in many countries and regions in the world. This large enterprise employs 1,000 senior technical personnel. Only 400 management staff are not engaged in production, accounting for 2.5 percent of the total number of the workers. How do they manage the workers? According to the party committee secretary, first, they depend on more than 7,000 CPC and CYL members who play a vanguard role; second, they depend on quota management and really carry out rewards and punishment. When dealing with workers who violate discipline, the plant has the power to take disciplinary measures up to dismissal. When visiting other factories, we were introduced similar experiences: They implement the responsibility system and link workers' payment to their output, and treat these two as the motive power for advancement.

II

However, the delegation was most impressed in Romania by the nation's spirit of optimism. The Romanians always exert themselves, strive to improve themselves, and are full of militant pride. In villages, cities, factories, shops, restaurants and theaters we saw everywhere people working busily but orderly, and living seriously but happily. Whether in the busy downtown area or in a quiet alley, all places were clean and in perfect order, while the people were of strong, steady, gentle and cultivated character.

On 31 January, we visited the state farm Guo Te Na Li [6753 3676 4780 6849], 150 km from Bucharest. Occupying some 3,000 hectares of hilly land, the state farm grows grapes on 1,250 hectares of farmland. This area started growing grapes more than 2,000 years ago. About 500 years ago the area was devastated by plant disease, and all vineyards were seriously affected. Most of the present vineyards have been cultivated since liberation. The head of the farm enthusiastically guided us on our visit to the vineyard and showed us how they gave play to the local advantages, how they treated the growing of grapes and processing industry as the focal point and practiced comprehensive utilization, and how they gradually took the road to prosperity. Grape growing is popular in Romania in the same way as wine brewing from grains in China. It is grown all across the country and each place has its famous brand. The head of the state farm said proudly that their grape wine ranked tops in the country. We cannot recall all the names of the famous wines he cited, but remember that their brewery was awarded 183 international gold medals. After that, the head of the state farm showed us a variety of famous wines and asked us to taste them. It is said that the correct way of testing wine is that after tasting one kind of wine, one should eat some bread before tasting another, so that he will not mix up the tastes. But it seemed that the head of the state farm knew that we were laymen in this. He next showed us the wines and asked us to taste them at random. Though we knew the difference in the tastes of the wines, we could not tell the delicate differences. We only knew that the wines were refreshing and had a profound aftertaste. They were sweet without any sugar, smelled delicious without any spice, and had a pure

lasting taste of grapes. How do they ferment such delicious wines? During our visit to their brewery, the head of the state farm showed us advanced equipment, including pipes, boilers, fermentation installation, and distillation equipment. Linked together at various heights, the equipment made a buzzing sound when in operation. But we saw no worker busily working. The 15 underground wine cellars looked like a giant artistic labyrinth. On the shiny black wooden wine casks in the cellars are carved the names and portraits of Romania's national heroes, such as the "Archduke of Si Te Fan" [2448 3676 0416] and the "Brave Mi Ha Yi" [4717 0761 0181]. There is no dust on the walls or floors of the cellar where the temperature is kept constant all the year round, as some of the wines have to stay there for years, or more than 10 years, before being taken out of the cellars.

That a state farm-run brewery could reach such a high standard and make such a remarkable achievement, what does this indicate? We feel that this mainly indicates how the workers love their jobs, work untiringly, and throw all their energy into their ordinary work. Is it not natural for a host such as the head of the state farm to display his results of labor and show his confidence and honor?

Located near the northern border of Romania, Iasi is the second largest city in Romania as well as famous historical city in Europe. The weather in the city is relatively cold. The morning of the day we departed Iasi we visited the city's tropical greenhouse botanical garden. Although it was snowing outside, everything was green in the house. More than 12,000 tropical and subtropical plants were growing lushly, and flowers were blossoming. The ripe bananas, an infinite variety of cactus, peppers, coffee..., all made us feel that we had returned to Hainan Island in the motherland. Though the temperature was warm, the greenhouse was by no means dry and the ground was clean. The workers in white clothes, who were responsible for watering the plants, looked like nurses in a hospital. A botanical garden can never be without water and fertilizer, and this greenhouse impressed us with its tidiness and freshness. Together with the scientific research staff, the greenhouse employs less than 60 people. One must admire their efficiency and their serious and responsible attitude toward their jobs.

III

Why do the people of Romania love their undertakings and take a serious attitude toward everything? Why are they always so proud of themselves and so self-confident when talking about their jobs? We tried to find an answer to these questions during our visit.

One of the reasons is that they believe in the justice of their undertakings and cherish the fine traditions of their nationality; their nation has relatively good cultural accomplishments and a rich inner world. When we visited the Iasi University at dusk, the persons and professors of the faculties responsible for receiving us conscientiously showed us in detail their achievements, even

though it was time to go off duty. The head of the irrigation teaching and research section was a 62-year-old veteran expert. He had gone to China and visited the Honqi canal irrigation project in Lin County, Henan Province. Under his leadership the teachers and students have worked out a national irrigation plan, which has already been carried out in some parts of the country. The model of this great project in the laboratory hall has been highly praised by visitors and we were deeply impressed by the expert's enthusiasm for his undertaking. There were some Chinese books on a desk in the university library. Located in a county seat (equivalent to China's provincial capitals), this university, built in the 18th century, has established relations with many universities and colleges around the world. Most of the students in the reading room had left when we visited the room. But the lights in some places were still on, and the youths were diligently writing, drawing, and reading. Why did they forget their dinner? Why did the supervisor of the reading room not ask them to leave? Examinations were coming soon, said a female student, and she had to make the best use of her time. It seems that Romanian youths can also share a Chinese idiom of praising industrious people, that is, one who is so absorbed as to forget food and sleep.

The situation is the same in both school and factories. The large Brasov bearings factory employs more than 8,000 workers and is an old factory of honorable tradition. Most of the workers in the factory are youngsters. The average age of workers is 24, and there are 2,500 beds in the dormitory for them. We asked the head of the factory how the youths spent their leisure time. He said: "By studying. They mainly study knowledge and technology or, to a lesser degree, spend time on proper recreational activities." There are many study facilities in the factory, including a vocational school for workers not engaging in production, a part-time technical school, and a professional management training class. The bearings speciality of the engineering institute in Brasov City specially trains senior technical staff for this factory. All of the responsible persons from central departments and commissions, city and county committees, town and commune committees, and work teams in factories, workshops, and cooperatives, whom we contacted, whether in charge of management, administration, party work, or technology had received university education. Many of them even held a doctorate. The tense atmosphere of studying moistens the people's hearts in the same way as the blue River Danube does. It is not unusual in Romania to find an ordinary worker or an ordinary cadre working while studying for a degree.

IV

Any country or nationality, even if it is advanced or relatively advanced, will surely have difficulties and insufficiencies. The question is how to deal with them.

In the past few years, Romania has faced the problem of power shortages. Although the Romanians have built some advanced and large-scale petrochemical integrated enterprises, these enterprises are not operating at full capacity due to shortages of raw materials. After the party issued calls on saving energy, people across the country, including Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and each

citizen, started to take immediate action. Streetcars remained running in the busy streets of Bucharest and Iasi because they could save energy, and buses driving in the tourist spots in Brasov were equipped with a coal-gas apparatus. Did they offend the eye? No, anything that can save energy is good under the present circumstances. During our stay in Romania, we never saw lights turned on in the daytime. Even at night, only parts of luxurious hotels and restaurants were lit up. Street lights were installed only when it was necessary, and the corridors in hotels were only dimly lit. On one occasion in a washroom in an Iasi village, a comrade forgot to switch off the light before leaving, and the county committee secretary who accompanies us immediately went to switch it off. The practice of driving a domestically made automobile instead of an imported one, in order to save expenditure on foreign exchange, was started personally by Nicolae Ceausescu. All TV sets are domestic products, whether they are owned by households, organizations, or heads of the central authorities. They believe that this money should by no means be handed over to foreigners.

Of course, not everyone has done the same thing. A television program criticized a certain factory for turning on lights during the daytime and called by name the factory head to give an answer. There is nothing unsolvable when the whole people of a country are all of one mind.

Although about 10 percent of Romanian households own private cars, public transport service seems insufficient. People are always queuing up at streetcar and bus stations. But they get on and off the vehicles orderly. When a vehicle comes, they get on it one by one and there is no confusion. People also queue up in front of food stores for purchases and no one jumps the queue. All take a correct attitude toward these minor insufficiencies. They neither nurse grievances nor are agitated.

V

The Romanian people consider their's to be a Third World, developing country. In fact, their living standard has risen tremendously in light of production development since liberation. Their living standard is much higher than ours. January is the coldest month in Romania. We saw many ladies in the urban areas wearing fur coats in different styles, fine leather hats, and high boots; and peasants living in the rural areas also paid attention to their clothes. In the tourist city Brasov at the foot of Carpathian Mountains, a peasant household came to visit the city. They shared the same hotel with us. But it was hard to tell that they were peasants judging only by the clothes they wore and the food they ate; however, they looked dark and their skin was rough from working in the open fields. Among the more than 8,000 workers in the Brasov bearings factory, half of them owned private cars which were parked in the carpark in front of the main entrance to the factory. They were colorful.

In the suburban area of Iasi, we visited a peasant family of four. The master of the family had retired (in Romania, both peasants and workers participate in a retirement system which is [word indistinct] planned under the administration of a retirement association) and the mistress worked in the fields for a

cooperative in summer. During the slack season in farming, she knits at home. Their son is a worker in a machinery plant and their daughter is a teacher in a kindergarten. The total income of the family exceeds 10,000 lei per month. Their house is a typical Romanian private house, the exterior being painted in gay colors. They have carpets, tapis, an automobile, telephone, refrigerator, TV set, and a fine fireplace. The family raises cows, pigs and chickens. There is a 2.5 mu vineyard in front and behind the house. The family produces their own meat, eggs, milk, and vegetables, and brews their own wine, becoming more and more prosperous. It is said that such a peasant family is a better-off one in Romania.

Romania does well in terms of housing. Houses in the rural areas are all in the courtyard style with each household occupying a house which is beautiful in appearance and comfortable inside. Some old buildings in cities are being demolished to make way for groups of newly planned houses. Bucharest builds 25,000 flats every year; each family of three generally occupies a flat, and each person occupies 12 square meters on average. They adopt rational methods in distribution of houses, narrowing the differences among the people. Whoever wants to occupy a house above the standard level must pay double rent. A gratifying situation has appeared in recent years--many urban workers raise funds to build their own houses under unified planning, and they pay the cost by installments.

The Romanians also pay attention to food. According to their national custom, having a meal at home, particularly dinner, means resting. They usually talk while eating. They also sing and dance at festivals, and spend it as the happiest time of the day. When we were visiting the largest garment factory in Bucharest, after leaving a workshop we passed a canteen in which workers were having lunch. Each of them was served two or three dishes and a bowl of soup. The food included ham, scrambled eggs, sausage, and fish, and the tables and the floor were very clean. We had lunch in the workers' canteen of the Brasov bearings factory. We ate with the workers and it was a substantial meal, though the head of the factory had not prepared special dishes for us.

Behind calmness and industriousness is persistence, and the result of self-respect and self-confidence is self-improvement. The people of Romania vigorously stride ahead on the road of socialist construction, and they will surely have better days in the future!

CSO: 4005/514

EASTERN EUROPE

WU XUEQIAN, MOJSOV SPEAK AT BELGRADE DINNER

OW301425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0856 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--At a dinner in honor of the visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on the evening of 29 March, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov pointed out that the relations between Yugoslavia and China are characterized by trust and by similarity or identity of views on a number of international issues. He said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China are stable, very good, and are developing very smoothly in various areas. He also said that no outstanding questions exist in Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

He said that the current international situation is fraught with the danger of war and tends to continuously deteriorate. Division into blocs, confrontation, between blocs the arms race, and the daily widening gap between the developed and developing nations are increasingly threatening world peace and security.

He said that armed aggression, foreign interference, and the policy of using faits accomplis to force one nation's will on another are all impermissible.

Mojsov stressed that all foreign troops must withdraw from their occupied lands; and that all foreign interference should end so that enduring and just solutions can be found to all crises by peaceful means, on the basis of national self-determination, and by respecting other nations' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. An enduring and stable peace cannot be achieved unless concrete measures are taken to curb the arms race and reduce nuclear and conventional weapons, Mojsov added.

He also touched on the need to begin South-South dialogue and strengthening South-South cooperation.

Mojsov concluded by saying that the nonaligned movement, being an independent and influential factor in international relations, has played an indispensable role in the struggle for world peace and in solving international issues.

In his speech, Wu Xueqian expressed his appreciation of Yugoslavia's spirit of fearing no foreign might in bravely pioneering ways for socialist construction that suit Yugoslavia's national conditions, as well as Yugoslavia's achievements in socialist construction.

He said that Yugoslavia has made great efforts and important contributions in strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and in bringing into play the role of the Nonaligned Movement in maintaining world peace.

Wu Xueqian said that since 1977, friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia have been developing comprehensively and in a stable manner. Broad cooperation has been developed on the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fronts. We support and respect each other where both internal construction and international affairs are involved. Our friendship has a firm foundation, and our cooperation has broad prospects.

Wu Xueqian said that opposing hegemony [fan dui ba quan zhu yi 0646 1417 7218 2938 0031 5030] and safeguarding world peace are fundamental principles in China's foreign policy. China advocates that the superpowers stop their spiraling arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, not deploy new missiles in Europe or in other regions in the world, that the missiles deployed should be greatly reduced in number or dismantled, and that the Soviet Union and the United States should respect the aspirations of the people of various countries and reach an agreement on the massive reduction of nuclear weapons through earnest and serious negotiations.

Wu Xueqian said that China hopes the superpowers will change their inflexible positions on South-South dialogue so as to promote global negotiations. As a member of the Third World, China is willing to work with Yugoslavia and other developing countries in contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The foreign ministers of the two countries held formal talks [ju xing liao zheng shih hui tan 5282 5887 0055 2973 1709 2585 6151] in Belgrade on the afternoon of 29 March. Both sides were completely identical on all issues discussed. The talks were conducted in a warm and sincere atmosphere [qing qie he cheng zhi di qi feng zhong 6024 0434 0735 6134 2304 4104 3049 3050 0022].

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also went to the Guinean Embassy in Yugoslavia today to offer his condolences on the death of President Sekou Toure.

CSO: 4005/514

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIA BOOSTS TIES WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW011808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 1 Apr 84

["Background: Romania's Efforts for South-South Cooperation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--For decades, Romania has demonstrated its will to boost its relations with developing countries and South-South cooperation as a whole--with unremitting efforts.

One fine example of the Romania-sponsored meeting of the Group of 77 "on economic cooperation among the developing countries in food and agriculture." The meeting, which ended here today, was attended by representatives from 56 states and 13 international organizations, with a "final report" calling for improvement in cooperative projects in scientific research, fertilizer, farm machinery and many other fields.

A developing socialist country itself, Romania has made its relations with other developing countries one of its fundamental foreign policies. Its trade volume with developing countries has steadily gone up in its total foreign trade volume--from less than 5 percent in 1964 to 30 percent in 1982. Now Romania is cooperating with other developing countries in more than 130 economic projects and 30 mixed companies. It has sent 15,000 specialists to those countries and received the same number of foreign students to study in Romania.

Since 1965, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has visited nearly 50 developing countries and received here in Bucharest more than 40 leaders of developing countries, besides signing 12 friendly cooperation treaties, more than 160 joint communiques and statements to boost Romania's relations with Third World nations. Against a background of a worsening Third World economy and a stalemate in North-South dialogue, the Romanian president has repeatedly proposed a summit of developing countries to discuss South-South cooperation and general strategies for North-South dialogue.

CSO: 4000/298

EASTERN EUROPE

JOURNAL ON GDR INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM

HK121503 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 2, 10 Feb 84 pp 69-73

[Article by Shi Xiang [2457 0686]: "Reform of the Industrial Management System in Democratic Germany Since the 1970's"]

[Text] Since the early 1970's, Democratic Germany has attached great importance to reforming its industrial management system in the source of reorganizing and rebuilding its joint enterprises. This article will provide a brief explanation and initial analysis of the background, main contents, and characteristics of this reform.

I

In the early 1960's Democratic Germany's attitude toward a slow economic growth and low economic results was that the traditional economic management system was "outdated" and thus the country stressed the need to reform old management methods and do things according to objective economic laws, developing commodity production and improving labor productivity. To this end, at the same time as the Soviet Economist Liebermann was putting forward his proposals for economic reform, the GDR was assessing the situation in their country and was at that time the first of the Eastern European countries to implement major economic reforms and promote the "new economic system for national economic planning and management." As far as the planning system was concerned, the country mainly made use of long-term plans to issue directional targets to the major sectors of the national economy, and on this basis enterprises and integrated companies drew up their own annual plans, and the State Planning Committee was responsible for coordination. As far as the regulatory system was concerned, a system of economic levers with profits as central was practiced and the system specified that enterprises must provide production fund expenditures while also reforming methods of pricing industrial commodities and payment of wages. A new banking system was implemented which extended the banks' decisionmaking powers in extending loans. As far as economic organization was concerned, state-run enterprises and integrated companies were reorganized to ensure that they developed their economic activities in line with the principles of economic accounting and individual fund-raising, while the autonomy of enterprises and integrated companies was expanded in areas such as scientific research, production planning, product sales, and fund distribution. In general then,

the reforms made greater use of economic methods to manage the economy and encourage economic development, while basically upholding the planned management of the central authorities. Because of the various problems and difficulties that these reforms encountered in their propagation, they came to a standstill by the beginning of the 1970's. The major problem was that the role of such things as the market mechanism, split-power management, and economic means was not properly stressed and the guiding position of planning within national economic management was underestimated or ignored. There was also an underestimation of the vital need to accurately apply administrative means and accurately handle the interests of the state, the enterprise, and the individual. Thus as the reforms took place a lack of comprehensive balance emerged in the development of the national economy and dislocations occurred between those sectors under key development and those sectors not being developed, enterprises one-sidedly strove for profits, and so on.

After 1971, while retaining some indirect methods of controlling the economy practiced during the reforms (such as the system of cost accounting, the contract system guaranteed by economic legislation, the system of bank loans, and enterprise repayment of capital with interest, as well as enterprise payment of production fund expenses) the GDR party and government carried out "rectifications" to the economic reforms. First of all, in the area of planning, they once again stressed that all economic activities were to be balanced and regulated by national economic plans drawn up by the state, and that enterprises and regions must draw up their own plans on the basis of the tasks assigned them by the state. The state gradually reintroduced annual planning as the major means of regulating the national economy. Second, they reduced and limited the autonomous powers of enterprises, and thus enterprise capital construction, investments, reserves, labor quotas, and monthly plans all had to submit to strict inspection and surveillance by state planning. The state reduced the proportion of profits directly distributed by enterprises and also adopted restrictive measures on bonus funds. The results of these actions produced some positive results during the early 1970's.

However, as the economic situation developed, the GDR felt that it could not continue to use the methods and means of the early 1970's to organize production. At that time some questions and problems requiring urgent solutions existed within the economic management system. For example, the state demanded constant development of socialized large-scale production and increased production centralization and specialization, while each state-run enterprise, wanting to only satisfy its own needs for perfection, decentralized manpower, financial resources, and material resources and displayed no interest in policies which exceeded their own enterprise or own sector and hence it was not possible to implement effective expanded reproduction. The central department of industry managed several thousand industries either directly or through intermediary links (state-run enterprises and integrated companies) and because these enterprises were all different it was difficult to manage them all successfully. Enterprise leaders often relied on higher economic leading bodies when it came to management and administration and they lacked any true sense of responsibility and initiative and did not pay attention to improving quality and efficiency. In addition, because of management

imperfections and shortcomings in equipment in enterprises, production costs were high and wastage in the production process was enormous and this, as far as the GDR, a country with terrible shortages of natural resources, was concerned, created extremely serious problems.

The party and economic circles carried out deep probing and investigations into how to solve these problems. They believed that the most important step in improving economic results and benefits was to constantly perfect the existing system of national economic planning management and to reorganize and set up new integrated enterprises. By 1970, 30 integrated enterprises had been set up. Some of these enterprises were controlled directly by the central department of industry and some were managed by state-run enterprises and integrated companies. Judging by the management results of these enterprises, especially those under the direct control of the central department of industry, over the last 10 years they have all achieved fairly good results in terms of improving economic results and completing state tasks. In 1978 the party Central Committee of the GDR drew up proposals concerning reorganization and the establishment of new integrated enterprises. In November of that year the ministers' conference announced the "Regulations Concerning State-run Integrated Enterprises and Enterprises Under the Control of Integrated Enterprises and State-run Enterprises" and these mainly outlined new directives relating to the rights, duties, and responsibilities of industrial management and integrated enterprises in the national economy. By 1981 reorganization and integration work for industrial enterprises and building enterprises in 10 central departments of industry (including the building department) was basically completed. Industrial enterprises under direct central control were reorganized into 133 industrial integrated enterprises and 28 building integrated enterprises. In addition 93 integrated enterprises were set up in industries under specialized management. In this way the move toward industrial integrated enterprises was basically completed throughout the entire country.

II

The main contents of the reforms to the industrial management system were:

1. Reforms to the organizational structure of national economic management, eradication of intermediate links, and implementation of a two-tier management system, comprising the department of industry and integrated enterprises. For many years the industrial management system in the GDR had basically been a three-tier system comprising the department of industry, integrated companies, and integrated enterprises or enterprises. Integrated companies were intermediate links and did not carry out production directly and thus were obstacles for successful reproduction on the part of the department of industry and enterprises. With the eradication of integrated companies and the extension of management powers to integrated enterprises, the burden on the leading departments of central industry were lessened and it also helped expand planning and management powers for enterprises, speed up exchange, and improve work efficiency.

2. Stipulations that integrated enterprises should be the basic economic units for carrying out material production in industry, the building industry, and other state-run economic sectors. Within the integrated enterprises, correspondingly complete reproduction processes were constructed. The integrated enterprises had corporate specifications and possessed unified funds from the system of ownership by the whole people and were directly answerable to the leaders of the department of industry. Industry had to ensure the economic and legal independence of the integrated enterprises. Integrated enterprises made use of their own scientific research, production, and sales ability in preparing research, design, and production technology, providing rationalized methods, providing important components, organizing the close integration of sales and labor services, guaranteeing supplies to the national economy, for export and citizens, and providing products which met the demands of state plans for quantity, quality, and price of end products, constantly adopting various measures to improve economic results. Integrated enterprises thus represented an economic organization involving the entire process of reproduction from product research, design, and innovation, to production, coordination, and sales. Integrated enterprises also enjoyed a partial autonomy in foreign trade.

3. Expanded management powers for general managers and the implementation of a strict system of responsibility for management personnel. The general manager came under the direct leadership of the minister and general managers were thus directly led by the integrated enterprise and subsidiary enterprises and had the power to appoint and dismiss the deputy general manager, specialized managers, and various enterprise managers, and he was personally responsible for scientific research, investment, production, economic accounting, product sales, worker education, and welfare in the enterprise. The general manager was the plenipotentiary for the relevant industrial sector and the State Planning Committee and in addition was the entrepreneur who managed production. The deputy general manager, the chief accountant, the specialized managers, and various enterprise managers all had their clear duties and responsibilities. They were all required to have ability and practical experience, and to be specialists who kept to their duties. In cases of neglect of duty, economic and legal blame was always investigated and affixed.

4. The establishment and perfection of a management system within the integrated enterprises. Leaders and economists in the GDR believed that the establishment of a management system within the enterprises was the key to improving the economic results of the integrated enterprises. The establishment of an enterprise management system had to follow the following principle: The establishment and perfection of enterprise planning and organization must ensure that the enterprises implement the principle of intensification and rationalization according to the demands of the national economy; perfection of the economic accounting system must work toward the least possible consumption in completing of planning targets and to making use of the actual operation, management, and surveillance of the process of enterprise reproduction to guarantee continuous fulfillment and overfulfillment of planning targets; perfection of the leadership and organization of labor

competition, so as to improve the quality and efficiency of labor; perfection of economic and management organization in the enterprise and clarification of the duties of leaders, so as to guarantee the quality of economic management activities.

As far as the planning system in integrated enterprises was concerned, the integrated enterprises and the subsidiary enterprises took as their basis the state 5-year and annual plans and they drew up their plans by assessing the situation in their own enterprise. The general manager had the power to defend the enterprise plans before the relevant minister of industry and thus also had the duty to make decisions concerning the plans. Those integrated enterprises which were able to had to draw up long-term development plans, namely 20-year plans for scientific and technological forecasts, 10-year plans for product types, technological and economic development plans for representative areas, and 5-year plans for production intensification.

The system of economic accounting in the integrated enterprises. The integrated enterprises were required to take full advantage of the various functions of economic accounting such as quantification, surveillance, distribution, and readjustment, and thus, on the basis of the quantitative and qualitative targets for each of the various economic activities, economic accounting was used to calculate, analyze, and prove consumption, turnover, the utilization rate, and the profit rate, as well as keeping checks on the implementation of state plans and financial stipulations, and in this way the rational distribution and utilization of funds and material resources was improved in the state and the enterprises. The integrated enterprises implemented a system of raising their own funds, reducing costs, and practicing economy. Reducing production costs represented the heart of economic accounting. The general manager had to support the chief accountant in the performance of his function as surveillant and to preserve rules and regulations and the principle of economy within economic activities.

In addition, as far as the wage system was concerned, since the second half of the 1970's the integrated enterprises have implemented a new wage system involving reduced wage levels, expanded wage differentials, and principles to encourage workers to improve their standards of technological knowledge. This system comprises two parts, the basic wage and the overtime wage, and the basic wage makes up between 70 and 80 percent of overall wages. This wage is the guaranteed income of the workers. The overtime wage depends on the amount and quality of work performed by the workers, and wage levels are basically defined according to technological levels. In principle levels one and two have been abolished and a worker's wage is level four, while the wage of a technician is level three and the wage of an engineer level five. In addition to wages, bonuses represent the second major source of income for enterprise workers. The amount of wages and bonuses depends on the worker's achievements, and also on the management results of the collective and the enterprise.

5. Readjustments to industrial commodity prices. In the production arena, prices were stipulated by the state for the means of production, raw materials,

and semifinished products. As far as industrial commodity prices were concerned, fixed prices were the most important. During the process of considering and then implementing the reforms in the industrial system, investigations were carried out into existing price policies and attempts were made to ensure that prices reflected in a rational way the costs of production. The main ways of doing this were: from 1976 onward the prices of industrial products involving the greatest means of production and consumption of materials were raised, prices were adjusted or clarified for some semifinished products and some completed products, and in some cases new prices were fixed; in order to ensure that the prices of basic consumer items did not change, the state adopted measures which involved subsidizing or reducing the amount of profits the enterprises had to pay to the state. In order to reduce the growth in product costs, increases were made in production unit profit income, so as to encourage enterprise to produce new products to be sold at the new prices. During the first few years after the new products entered the market the state took very little profit. The content of these reforms to the system of industrial management also included perfecting the party organization in the integrated enterprises and improving the methods of leadership in economic work of the party and state bodies.

III

These reforms to the industrial management system were implemented by the following concrete methods:

1. During the reforms attention was paid to handling the question of the relationship between the planned economy and the market mechanism. The Socialist Unity Party strongly underlined that reorganization and new construction of integrated enterprises did not imply abandoning the system of planned economy already being practiced, rather it was simply aimed at constantly improving the planning and management of the national economy. Since the 1970's economists in the GDR have attached great importance to examining and [word indistinct] the economic laws of socialism and they have launched discussion of some theoretical questions involved in the reforms. As far as the planned economy and the market mechanism are concerned, they believe that starting out from the political system practiced in the country, it was important to implement a "socialist planned economy." During the reforms the Socialist Unity Party proposed the implementation of annual planning, medium-term planning (5 years), and long-term planning (10 years or more), making up an integrated planning system. But they also felt that 5-year planning was the major tool for managing economic activities. At the same time as stressing the guiding role of planned adjustments and regulations within national economic management, they believed that commodity production and commodity exchange existed within this present stage and thus state economic bodies must pay attention to the role of the market and must carry out timely and scientific investigations and forecasting for the market, drawing up quick reactions to changes in market supply and demand and, on the basis of demand, organizing scientific research, production, and marketing. They believed that good market work represented an integral part of the perfection of planning and management.

2. Attention was paid to integrating administrative methods and economic means. The German party leaders and economists believed that effective management of the national economy necessitated an integration of the use of both economic means and administrative means. They believed that past emphasis on the role of economic means alone was one of the factors which [word indistinct] created the chaos in economic management during the 1960's. And thus they proposed that sectors of the national economy should implement administrative means on a scientific basis in accordance with the economic laws of socialism, thus taking state planning as central and making use of economic legislation and economic policies. At the same time they also stressed that it was necessary to make conscious use of the relationship between goods and currency, to constantly improve management, planning, and economic stimulation, and to strengthen the role of state budgeting, currency, credit, and the price system within the effective production and rational distribution of social commodities and the national revenue. Today the central department of industry and its relationship with the integrated enterprises basically manifest an integration of administrative means and economic means. On the one hand the ministers, on behalf of the state, issue command planning targets and assignment tasks to the integrated enterprises and at the same time must take into full consideration the interests of the enterprises. On the other hand, the central department of industry, on behalf of the state, makes use of economic contracts and carries out enterprise surveillance by means of such economic means as prices, credit, costs, profits, and taxes.

3. Attention was paid to the unification of centralized leadership and management through decentralized power. During these reforms of the industrial management system two things stood out in the handling of the relationship between centralized leadership and management through decentralized power. One was that the central economic leading bodies (mainly the industrial departments) clearly reduced their powers and tasks in concrete planning and management but tried not to weaken their leadership of the integrated enterprises. Today every industrial department on average manages several tens (in the case of some industrial departments it is only several) of integrated enterprises and thus some of the functions and powers which the industrial departments wielded before the reforms have been bestowed on the integrated enterprises themselves. As a result the former have been able to free themselves from certain concrete complex tasks and to consider long-term strategic problems for the development of their own industrial department. In addition, the central department of industry maintained direct contact with the integrated enterprises so that the information system concerning scientific research, production, and marketing became much more simple, thereby greatly reducing the channels for transmitting information. This was of great help in permitting the quick drawing up of policies and effective measures in line with constant changes in situations, and in addition it ensured scientific leadership of the enterprises. Second, these reforms attempted to ensure that the integrated enterprises became material bodies with fairly high autonomy, carrying out concentrated and specialized production. At present, the integrated enterprises now carrying out some of the functions and now in possession of some of the powers of the industrial departments carry a heavy responsibility toward the development of the national

economy. They represent a highly concentrated form of economic body. Within the integrated enterprises the concentration of their strength in scientific research and production capacity are decisive factors in constantly improving economic results and improving workers' working and living conditions. Within the integrated enterprises, fairly comprehensive processes of reproduction have been established and thus unified management of investments, scientific research, production, and marketing has been achieved. This meets the requirements of the planned development of large-scale production within industry. With the expanded functions and powers of the integrated enterprises, their tasks have become heavier but they have not veered away from the central system of planned management.

4. The economic reforms were important guarantees for realizing the economic development strategies of the party. In 1981 the Socialist Unity Party, at the 10th national congress, proposed further economic development strategies for the 1980's. The main content of these proposals was: the adoption of new steps to ensure that the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution are integrated with the superiority and advantages of socialism; constant improvements to labor productivity; better use and purification of raw materials and fuels, and the implementation of widespread rationalization; the implementation of rational investments; production of better and more consumer products; a greater dynamic role for social production; and the implementation of intensive-style expanded reproduction.

The party in the GDR believes that reorganization and new construction of integrated enterprises represents an important premise and guarantee for achieving these economic strategies and the most important signs are to be seen in improvements to management, development of science and technology, and increases in exports. As far as improved management is concerned, the integrated enterprises represent the basic unit for material production and they have achieved a transregional integration on the basis of enterprise business and departments: possess considerable powers of self-management, and have formed complete processes of reproduction carrying out scientific research, production, and marketing. On the basis of national economic planning, they can make better use of the labor power and means of production in the enterprises and speed up the intensification and specialization of production, carrying out intensive-style expanded reproduction and effectively producing funds-intensive, technology-intensive, and knowledge-intensive products. As far as the development of science and technology is concerned, the integrated enterprises have a strong scientific research capacity, research organizations, and suitable concentrated research funds and they have created very good conditions for researching and utilizing advanced technology and equipment of international standards. The Socialist Unity Party has proposed that there must be widespread application of microelectronic technology, which is extremely important for the future development of the East German economy. It is estimated that by 1985, industry will be using between 9,000 and 45,000 manipulators [ji xie shou 2623 2750 20872 in place of between 30,000 and 200,000 workers. At the same time it has been stressed that as a result of large-scale development of scientific research and innovation on the part of the integrated enterprises, new paths and ways have been opened for economizing on raw materials and fuels, and in particular for utilizing secondary raw materials and lowering production consumption.

IV

The reforms to the industrial management system which the GDR implemented at the end of the 1970's, centering on large-scale reorganization and new construction of integrated enterprises, developed fairly smoothly and now have shown initial success. First of all the entire state-run industrial system has basically achieved the move toward integrated enterprises and has thus formed a large-scale economic management system with integrated enterprises as its basic economic unit. By 1981 the production value of the 133 industrial integrated enterprises under the department of industry made up 100 percent of industrial commodity production in enterprises under the department of industry. Their workers and exports made up 99 percent of total worker numbers and total export figures for enterprises under the department of industry. Industrial integrated enterprises with specialized management made up 94 percent of commodity production in specialized industries, 85 percent of exports, and 92 percent of workers. Thus it can be seen that from a central to a regional basis, industrial integrated enterprises already occupy a dominant position in industry throughout the country. Second, by means of the management system made up of the department of industry and integrated enterprises, the state has maintained a balance in the macroscopic economy and stable economic growth. Although the integrated enterprises have considerable powers, they must do things in accordance with strict unified planning and in this way the state can effectively control the economy of the entire country and ensure that the economy develops proportionately. After experiencing the effects and of the capitalist economic crisis, beginning in 1979, the integrated enterprises overcame their problems of domestic shortages of raw materials and energy, and thus obtained economic development and stability of economic life. Since 1978 the rate of increase in the national revenue of the GDR has stayed at between 3 and 4.7 percent. During the early 1980's zero growth and even negative growth was seen in some industrial sectors of some East European countries, but in the case of the GDR, constant slow growth was seen. In 1981 and 1982 production-type national revenue was 4.7 percent and 3 percent respectively while industrial commodity production was 5.5 percent and 4.3 percent respectively. During the first half of 1983 production-type national revenue increased 4 percent over the same period during the preceding year, while industrial commodity production and net production value both exceeded their targets. In addition, the integrated enterprises have been utilizing "secondary raw materials" in economizing on energy and raw materials, so as to decrease production costs and improve labor productivity. For example, during the first half of 1983 three-fourths of the increases in the national revenue came from industry and more than four-fifths depended on increased labor productivity. Thus in the short-term, integrated enterprises have a very good role to play in speeding up scientific research, ensuring full utilization of the results of such research, and achieving an integration between science and production.

The process of moving to integrated enterprises in the GDR is still young and there are still many problems to be faced. For example, because the foundations of the original enterprises were not all the same, the various integrated enterprises vary a very great deal in terms of their material and technological foundations, cadre management standards, and living conditions

for workers. Reducing the gap between integrated enterprises and those enterprises under them is an extremely complex problem. In addition, the integrated enterprises are monopoly, large-scale economic organizations and they must implement the command planning issued by the state. In this kind of planned management system, further investigation is needed in order to know how to correctly establish relations between commodities and currency, how to utilize necessary market adjustments, and how to mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of the enterprise management personnel to the maximum extent, overcoming their fears and tendency to carry out insignificant plans.

CSO: 4005/527

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTER'S SPEECH ON LEGAL SYSTEM, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The following is the text of a speech on "Resolute Protection of Women's and Children's Legitimate Rights" by Justice Minister Zou Yu on 16 January 1984 at the Central Television Station:

Not long ago, 13 units, including the Central Political and Judicial Group, the Central Propaganda Department, the All-China Women's Federation, the General Political Department, the Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Justice, issued a joint proclamation calling upon all the localities resolutely to protect the legitimate rights of women and children and designate 1 month in the coming spring to publicize the laws dealing mainly with the protection of the legitimate rights of women and children. This is a significant event. Such a propaganda drive within a specified period of time on a specific subject is indeed a momentous educational campaign, a valuable medium to reinforce social order as it imparts the concept of law to the cadres and the masses, sharpens their awareness of the need to protect the legitimate rights of women and children and rallies the masses to struggle against unlawful infringement upon the rights of women and children. The cadres of the justice departments, the people's police and the teachers and students of all colleges of politics and law should participate in the movement of their own accord and make positive contributions.

Although the liberation of women has won worldwide attention, only the proletariat regards it as a part of its revolutionary endeavor. The women and children of China account for 60-70 percent of its population. Women, "equal partners" of our undertakings, not only are a tremendous force committed to China's socialist economic construction but also play a unique role in the drive to establish the socialist spiritual civilization, socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The children who represent the future of the fatherland are the successors to the communist undertakings. Consequently, to protect the legitimate rights of women and children is an important step in protecting the basic rights of the working class and the people, the future of the whole nation and the future of socialism. The CPC and the state, which always care for women and children, are committed to a policy of unrelenting protection of the legitimate rights of women and children.

In a socialist country like China, its constitution and laws have made ample provisions for the protection of the legitimate rights of women and children, including specific provisions designed to cover discrimination against women, an abusive custom left behind by the age-old system of exploitation, and the special conditions facing women and children. For instance, the new constitution provides: "Women of the People's Republic of China shall enjoy equal rights with men in their political, economic, cultural, social and family lives. The state shall protect the rights and interests of women, enforce equal pay for equal work for both men and women and train and select women cadres." "Marriages, families, mothers and children shall be protected by the state." The Marriage Law provided for a system of marriage based on freedom of marriage, monogamy and sexual equality. It prohibits solicitation of money and property in exchange for marriage and bigamy, mistreatment or desertions of one family member by another, infanticide and cruelty toward infants. China's criminal law provides for severe punishment of criminal cruelty toward women and children. It is clear that China's socialist legal system is a powerful weapon to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

It takes a long and arduous struggle to achieve effective protection of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children provided in China's constitution and laws. Because of the remnants of feudalism, the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and disruptions by class enemies, discrimination against women and incidents of humiliation, mistreatment and injury to women and children have been on the rise in the last few years. These must be resolutely controlled as they are incompatible with socialist spiritual civilization and contravene the requirements of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

The activities of the propaganda month should include propaganda to educate the masses on the constitution and the laws; the meaning of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children; their legitimate rights and interests in political, economic, cultural and educational areas and in their marriages and families; and the right and duty of every citizen to protect women and children as provided by law so as to make the masses and the leaders of all circles feel concerned about women and children and ready to struggle against those criminal acts which infringe upon their legitimate rights and interests. To highlight the drive against serious crimes, we must report and expose offenders who harm women and children. The justice departments at all levels should collaborate with public security authority, procuratorates and courts to punish such offenders in accordance with the law. We must publicize the deeds of those enlightened persons who speak out from a sense of justice to defend the rights and interests of women and children. We must publicize the new generation of women who are courageous and knowledgeable enough to resort to the law for the protection of their own rights and interests. We must encourage women to rise up to learn and to know how to make full use of the sacred rights bestowed on them by the constitution and the laws to defend their legitimate rights and interests, and to play a greater role in the highly civil and highly democratic socialist construction.

In the law propaganda month, the justice departments at all levels, working under the unified leadership of the CPC party committees, should actively collaborate with the Women's Federation and other departments to publicize the provisions of the laws, supply propaganda materials, organize legal counselling and employ all available media to publicize in the villages, the streets, government officers, schools, industries and enterprises the provisions of the constitution and the laws on protecting the rights and interests of women and children, and they should make every household understand them so as to reinforce the legal concept of defending the rights and interests of women and children. We must reinforce the People's Mediation Service and launch a five-good-families campaign to make the model "civilized family" blossom all over the country. The justice departments should have long-term projects to train more women judges, more women procurators and more women attorneys to reinforce the protection of women's and children's legitimate rights and interests. Under the proper leadership of the CPC party committees at all levels and the active support of the masses, the law propaganda month on protecting the rights and interests of women and children run by the 13 units, including the Central Political and Judicial Group, the Central Propaganda Department and the All-China Women's Federation, will no doubt be fruitful.

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CSO: 4005/360

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR PRIVATE USE OF RR CAR

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Vice Section Head Zhang Uses 'Official Car' for Son To Meet Bride; Coal Transport Cars Stopped at Station, Spring Transports Obstructed; Ministry of Railways Engineering Bureau Party Committee Decides To Dismiss Zhang Jingrong From Posts Inside and Outside the Party"]

[Text] Zhang Jingrong [1728 2417 2837], deputy section head of section one, transport division, No 3 Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, used his authority to seek private gain, violating transport discipline by using railcars without authorization. In racing to catch "time" he used a railcar for his son to pick up his bride, forcing the No 1604 coal transport train in motion upon the Han-Chang line to stop and wait 10 minutes, evoking strong mass discontent.

The Ministry of Railways Engineering Bureau Party Committee conducted an investigation on this matter and decided to penalize Zhang Jingrong by dismissing him from his posts both inside and outside of the party and downgrading his administrative rank from deputy division level to a section level. The section one first deputy section head Tao Laigen [7118 0171 2704], knew before the fact that Zhang Jingrong was using a railcar to meet his relatives but failed to criticize and prevent him. He abandoned principle and so bore a great responsibility for this wrongdoing. He was given a disciplinary warning within the party. Other personnel concerned must make a thorough examination and learn a lesson from this instance.

To show off, Zhang Jingrong, without the consent of the leadership in charge, acted on his own and altered the train's schedule on the evening prior to Spring Festival. Assigning a railcar to meet his son's bride more than 100 li away, he caused Shanxi coal export transports along the 10 stations and 8 substations of the important Ci Mountain to She County passageway section of the Han-Zhang line to yield to his special car. On the way, over 60 people on duty and switchmen were kept constantly busy. This serious obstruction of the spring transport plan and Shanxi coal export transports made a very bad impression on the masses. Those working along the line wrote letters one after another exposing Zhang Jingrong's odious action of using authority to seek private gain.

Central leading cadres earnestly pointed out on 29 February: "Can the Ministry of Railways pay no heed when the use of authority to seek private gain has reached such a point? It should be dealt with severely and education should be carried out on a grand scale." The leading comrades of the Ministry of Railways' leading party group also clearly indicated that: "Such behavior during a period of party rectification, must be dealt with seriously." They also requested that the Headquarters of Railway Engineering Office act on this immediately.

At present, the CPC party committee of the Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Railways is preparing for party rectification. It is using the example of Zhang Jingrong's use of authority to seek private gain as a negative lesson for educating general party members and cadres on correct party workstyle. It has also sought a solution to an unhealthy tendency which produced a strong, relatively great party education. In order to lay a successful basis for party rectification, adverse effect on the masses of their unity thus laying the foundation for overall party rectification.

12615

CSO: 4005/430

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MINISTRY SEEKS PRACTICAL PARTY RECTIFICATION RESULTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Wu Miancai [0702 4875 2088]: "Ministry of Communications Seeks Practical Results in Rectification and Reform; One Telephone Conference Meets the Need of a Nationwide Work Conference"]

[Text] The Ministry of Communications today implemented a reform that attracted some attention: It canceled a nationwide communications work conference upon which it had originally planned to expend a great deal of human and financial resources. A 90-minute telephone conference solved all the problems on the agenda.

Routinely, at the beginning of each year in the past, the Ministry of Communications would convene a nationwide communications work conference to sum up the work of the previous year and to lay out assignments for the coming year. After party rectification work began, the ministry's leading party group, in response to the call for improving workstyle and minimizing the number of meetings, reevaluated this traditional practice. They saw that the beginning of the year was a busy season for communications and transportation. Work was enormously hectic since communications offices and departments everywhere as well as the leading cadres of units directly under them were participating in party rectification. To summon a large group of the leading cadres to Beijing in order to convene a work conference under such conditions would have an adverse effect on both transportation and party rectification. From the standpoint of summing up and assigning work, it is necessary to hold discussions with comrades in various areas. However, these do not necessarily require a nationwide work conference. They can be handled by lower level investigations and have their opinions heard. Thus, with effectiveness in mind, and through investigative study and preparatory work, the ministry breaking with tradition and disregarding formality, decided to change the nationwide communications work conference to a telephone conference.

Minister Li Qing [2621 3227] and Deputy Minister Qian Yongchang [6929 3057 2490] spoke at the telephone conference held by the Ministry of Communications this evening. Their speeches were brief and to the point, thanks to sufficient preparation beforehand. Responsible cadres in Ministry of Communications branches nationwide, after work this weekend participated in the conference in their own telephone conference rooms for about an hour. They

heard a summary of last year's nationwide communications and transportation work and learned this year's assignments.

A comrade in the general office of the Ministry of Communications told this reporter that handling it in this way not only improved the conference's work-style but also saved financial and human resources. In the past, work conferences brought 400-500 leading cadres of the ministry nationwide. Just their expenses alone while they were in Beijing amounted to 25,000 yuan. During the delegates' stay of about one-half of a month, everyone at the branch ministry from top to bottom was similarly kept busy. In contrast, convening today's telephone conference cost only a little over 2,000 yuan. Only some 10 people were assigned to prepare and manage this conference and much less time was needed.

12615

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

JIANGXI STRENGTHENS INTELLECTUAL POLICY WORK

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xiangru [6392 4161 1172]: "Communist Party of China Jiangxi Provincial Committee Decides To Strengthen Work in Implementing a Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] The Communist Party of China Jiangxi Provincial Committee has recently decided: To henceforth particularly strengthen work in implementing policy towards intellectuals. This project should be used to emphasize the vigorous measures of firmly building the "Four Modernizations" and raising party prestige. It definitely should not be treated lightly or perfunctorily.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Jiangxi Province has done a lot of work to implement a policy on intellectuals. The Provincial Committee contends that frequently the zeal of many people can be brought into play when a policy on intellectuals is well implemented. Thus, we must firmly cast aside narrow prejudices and "Leftist" vestiges of all kinds; we must repeatedly promote the roles of intellectuals, and boldly use them, we must definitely not, "profess to love things we fear." Behavior that runs counter to the party's intellectual policy must be criticized and handled severely.

12615

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT MUNICIPAL CONGRESS

OW290553 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its second plenary meeting at 0900 today in the Central Hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Hall.

Seated on the rostrum were the session's executive chairmen: Hu Lijiao, Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, He Yixiang, Di Jingxiang, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Xu Buluo, Wu Bochuan, Zhang Renrui, Chen Lisheng, Zheng Daozong, Luo Daming, Hu Zhengbang, Gao Jinfu, (Guo Tao), (Huang Huanjin), Hui Yinlin, and Dai Maozhai.

Also seated on the rostrum were Chen Guodong, Yang Di, Chen Yi, Wang Tao, Li Peinan, Tan Jiazhen, and (Liu Nianzhi), permanent chairmen of the Presidium; Wang Daohan, mayor; Liu Zhenyuan and Ye Gongqi, vice mayors; Hua Liankui, president of the Municipal People's Court; and Wang Xing, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate.

Comrade Zhao Zukang presided over this morning's meeting. At the meeting, Shi Ping, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee. President Hua Liankui made a report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court. Chief Procurator Wang Xing made a report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate.

Members of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, attending the second meeting of the municipal CPPCC committee, were there as observers.

In the afternoon, the deputies broke into groups to discuss and examine the above-mentioned work reports.

CSO: 4005/513

EAST REGION

SHANDONG FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

SK060453 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] It was decided at the Fifth Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee that the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee will be held in Jinan on 20 April. This Standing Committee meeting was held in Jinan from 4 to 5 April. The meeting discussed and adopted in principle a draft work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee to be submitted to the Second Plenary Session, listened to an explanation on preparing for the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and discussed a report on the handling of motions by the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The meeting was presided over by Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Zhao Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Yu Xiu, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Wang Liang, Xu Wenyuan, and Kong Lingren, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending was Comrade Wang Zhe.

The main agenda of the forthcoming second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC committee is: 1. Discuss and adopt a work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. 2. Discuss and adopt a report on the handling of motions by the first session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. 3. Attend the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as observers. 4. Adopt the political resolution of the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. 5. Adopt a resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. 6. Adopt a resolution on the motion examination report of the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/513

EAST REGION

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OPEN MUNICIPAL CONGRESSES

OW040925 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 April carries a 3.5-minute report on the opening of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal Congress of the China Democratic League [CDL] the same day.

According to the report, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the opening of the congress. He "sincerely expressed his hope that the CDL comrades will adopt the attitude of holding themselves responsible to the state and the people by offering ideas and proposals and helping the CPC successfully carry out party rectification, by saying all they know and saying it without reserve, and by having full confidence in the CPC and treating it wholeheartedly."

The report further quotes Hu as saying: "We hope that CDL organizations and their members in the municipality will uphold the four fundamental principles, carry forward their glorious traditions and give play to their distinguishing feature as a group of intellectuals of many disciplines by taking active part in the building of spiritual and material civilization, making achievements and training others in their specialties, and making new contributions to the four modernizations drive, to realizing the reunification of the motherland at an early date, and to opposing hegemony to safeguard world peace." The report adds: "Su Buqing and Qian Weichang, vice chairmen of the CDL Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony." Also present were "Zhao Zukang, Wang Tao and Liu Jingji, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee; Yang Kai, municipal government adviser; and Zhang Chengzong, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee and director of the municipal CPC committee's united front work department."

The same cast also carries a 3-minute report on the opening of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal Congress of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party [CPWDP] the same day. The report says that Hu Lijiao attended and spoke at the opening of this congress on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. Hu Lijiao is quoted as saying: "We sincerely hope that the CPWDP comrades will adopt the attitude of holding themselves responsible to the party and the people by offering ideas and proposals and helping us to successfully carry out party rectification; they should do so by treating the CPC wholeheartedly and by saying all they know and saying it without reserve."

Hu reportedly also called on the CPWDP to "uphold the four fundamental principles, promote unity, strengthen ideological and political work, carry out ideological education in patriotism, socialism and communism among its members" and to "play a major role in building spiritual and material civilization, especially in developing medical and health undertakings."

According to the report, present at the opening were "Chen Yi, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee; Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor; Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and director of the municipal CPC committee's united front work department; and Yang Shifa, Lu Yudao, Tang Junyuan and Dong Yinchu, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee."

CSO: 4005/513

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN: LIU ZHENGWEI DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK111518 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 9 April, at a mobilization meeting on the work of carrying out party rectification in depth, on exposing problems, on strengthening the work of handling cases, and on promoting simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed: It was correct to elect the provincial economic and trade department as a breakthrough point in party rectification in organs directly under the provincial authorities, and a breakthrough has been made in the department. We must advance on the crest of this victory, overcome all obstacles, and carry out more profoundly party rectification and the work of investigating cases.

Present at the meeting were (Cui Zixing), member of the liaison team of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission stationed in Henan; (Yang Ziwen) and (Yan Bubing), deputy group leaders of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and responsible comrades of the provincial party rectification office and the provincial group for guiding party rectification.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: On 5 April, RENMIN RIBAO carried an article on how the provincial economic and trade department mobilized the masses to promote simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and to blaze a new trail in party rectification by means of investigating economic crimes. This is great encouragement to party rectification work of the provincial economic and trade department and of organs directly under the provincial authorities. It is necessary to combine the investigation of cases with party rectification. Through investigating cases, we can carry out check-ups on party style and solve the problems of leading bodies. In this way, we can simultaneously investigate cases, examine cadres, and rectify and correct defects. The ultimate purpose is to straighten out party style and bring forward economic work. This method is absolutely correct and has provided us with good experience in solving major economic crimes and fulfilling party rectification tasks in an all round manner. Units having similar problems can use this method.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out: To solve the main problems of the provincial economic and trade department, it is necessary to closely combine the investigation of cases with party rectification, to mobilize the masses to expose

problems, to pay close attention to major problems in economic and vocational work, and to profoundly and thoroughly investigate persons who have a bureaucratic work style and have done great harm to economic work. When major problems are solved, simultaneous rectification and correction of defects will have a clear direction, good results can be achieved, and a new situation can be expected. The purpose of examining cases and carrying out party rectification is to straighten out party style, to strengthen party spirit, to clear away dust from our bodies, to solve the problem of impurity in ideology, work style, and organization, and to enable our ideology to follow and serve the general aim and general tasks of the whole party so as to unite party members and cadres in their work of quadrupling industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, of building the two civilizations, and of realizing the three great tasks.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: The purpose of examining cases and carrying out party rectification at present is to enliven the economy and carry out the open-door foreign policy. In the past, in implementing the open-door foreign policy, our minds were not emancipated, our steps were short, our methods were not flexible, and we were not professionally competent. Strictly speaking, we have not done well in this respect. This does not conform to the province's industrial and agricultural development, and if we do not strive to change this situation, the work of quadrupling industrial and agricultural production will be affected. We should proceed from our province's actual conditions, fully utilize the favorable situation at home and abroad to develop foreign trade, to obtain foreign exchanges earnings, and to import advanced technology and equipment to transform our industrial enterprises, including small- and medium-sized enterprises. I hope that all the comrades present will make the most of the favorable situation brought about by the work of examining cases and party rectification, exert themselves, and make contributions to realizing the general aim and general tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and to invigorating Henan Province.

CSO: 4005/529

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN HOLDS MEETING ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

HK130208 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] From 5 to 9 April, the preparatory group for setting up the provincial discipline inspection committee [word indistinct] work conference to relay the spirit of the work conference held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The conference demanded that party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels emancipate their mind, broaden their horizon, take effective measures, and firmly grasp work so as to bring about a considerable improvement in the party style of the province this year.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the preparatory group for setting up the provincial discipline inspection committee, responsible comrades from the discipline inspection committees of all prefectures and cities, and heads and CPC group members of the discipline inspection groups of all units directly under the provincial authorities.

At the conclusion of the conference, (Lin Xiao), head of the preparatory group for setting up the provincial discipline inspection committee, delivered a speech.

The conference discussed and analyzed the situation of the improvement of party style in the province since the 12th CPC National Congress, and believed that the province has made great improvements in party style through joint efforts made by CPC organizations at all levels in Henan Province.

The conference pointed out that the focal point of discipline inspection work in the province for 1984 is to resolutely halt two unhealthy practices, namely, the practice of seeking personal interests by taking advantage of one's power and bureaucraticism, and to continue the struggle against serious crimes in economic field.

The conference studied measures for bringing about remarkable improvements in party style this year, pointing out that the whole party grasping party style is the key to bringing about remarkable improvements in party style, that party organizations at all levels must establish the responsibility system in improving party style, and that it is necessary to promote the good experiences of the Yuxian and Wuyang County CPC Committees in improving their party style.

In his speech, Comrade (Lin Xiao) stressed that CPC committees at all levels must further enhance their understanding of the importance, urgency, and arduousness of correcting party style, strengthen their leadership over discipline inspection work, earnestly implement the spirit of relevant documents of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CPC committee, and perfect discipline inspection organizations at all levels as soon as possible. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must actively be good assistants of CPC committees, study hard, heighten ideological consciousness, catch up with the new situation, study new problems, and create a new situation in discipline inspection work.

CSO: 4005/529

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN GOVERNOR ON GUIDING WORK BY BROADCASTING

HK120755 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] HUNAN GUAGBO DIANSHI BAO [Hunan Broadcast and Television Journal] says today that provincial Governor Liu Zheng hopes leading cadres will persist in listening to radio broadcasts and learn to guide work by means of these broadcasts. With his personal experience, Comrade Liu Zheng recently talked about the importance of guiding work by means of broadcasting. One morning last year when he listened to the news broadcast of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, he heard the following report: The construction of the Chenzhou section of the Beijing-Guangzhou double-track railway, one of China's national key projects, did not develop smoothly due to the extortion of some units and individuals. The broadcasting station sharply criticized this erroneous act of obstructing the construction of a national key project. On the [words indistinct] to a special meeting to discuss the problem and soon sent a work group to solve the problem on the spot. Comrade Liu Zheng said that if he had not listened to the broadcast, he would have been unable to act in this case. Since he had learned of the story from the broadcast and adopted timely measures, he was then able to regain the initiative. Therefore, no matter how busy the leaders may be, they must always pay attention to news broadcasts and learn to guide work by means of broadcasts. Governor Liu Zheng has not only persisted in listening to radio broadcasts but has also paid great attention to carrying out propaganda through broadcasting. In November last year, the Hunan people's broadcasting station continuously reported the experience of the Zhijiang coal mine in raising economic returns. At that time, station reporters asked Comrade Liu Zheng to make a broadcast speech on popularizing the experience of this coal mine. Without hesitation, he agreed to do it. But he was too busy later receiving foreign guests and could not find time to make the recording. So, the proposed recorded speech was then changed into a broadcast of his article read by the announcer.

CSO: 4005/529

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI IMPLEMENTS ALL-ROUND PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 pp 1,2

[Article: "Hubei Province Party Committee Resolves to Implement Party Consolidation in an All-Round Way"]

[Text] The Hubei CPC Provincial Committee has resolved that our province's party consolidation work will be under the direct leadership of the provincial party standing committee.

In order to guarantee that no errors are made in either the party consolidation work or in economic work, the provincial party standing committee will operate under the principles of supporting collective leadership and the division of responsibility and form two groups. The secretary of the provincial party committee Guan Guangfu [7070 1684 1381] will be in charge of overall work for the provincial committee. Party consolidation will be under comrades Wang Quanguo [3769 0356 0948], Shen Yinlo [3088 0936 3157] and Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922], deputy party committee secretaries, as well as provincial party standing committee members Li Haizhong [2621 3189 1813] and Liu Qi [0491 1142]. Comrade Xu Daoqi [6079 6670 3823], the head of the Provincial Advisory Committee and comrade Wu Hengshan [5170 1854 1472] secretary of the Provincial Committee for the Inspection of Discipline also participate in the party consolidation group. The remaining members of the standing committees will perform their usual duties. Both groups will adopt a responsibility system. The comrades who perform party consolidation work will still perform their usual duties. The comrades performing economic work will also actively participate in the collective leadership and in the activities related to party consolidation.

A provincial party committee party consolidation office was formed under the leadership of the provincial party committee and is responsible for handling the day-to-day party consolidation work.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Wuchang city Hongshan Hall, the CPC Provincial Party Committee convened a meeting of all levels of party members and cadres from province-controlled offices to make progress in mobilizing province-controlled organs to carry out all-round party consolidation. The mobilization report was given by Guan Guangfu the provincial party secretary. He requested that all communist party members in provincial government offices quickly take action to resolutely implement the "CPCCC Decision Concerning Party Consolidation," form close contacts with the realities of the provincial government offices,

thoroughly understand the necessity and the urgency of party consolidation, precisely clarify several major issues in provincial government office party consolidation that must be sincerely resolved, start up the machinery, arouse the spirit, be persistent and dauntless, and use mass wisdom and mass efforts in order to make a strenuous effort in the struggle for all-round victory in party consolidation work, economic work and other work.

The meeting was attended by provincial party committee responsible comrades Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen [7806 4249 4176], Shen Yinlo, Wang Qun [3769 5028], Qian Yunlu and Han Ningfu [7281 1380 1133] and the head of the Provincial Advisory Committee Xu Daoqi. The meeting was attended by the following: Wuhan stationed provincial party committee members, alternate committee members, provincial advisory committee members and provincial discipline inspection committee members; responsible persons from all levels of provincial committees; responsible people from all committees, offices, departments and bureaus of provincial level state offices, members of all people's, group and party organizations and responsible people from party committees of all general corporations; party member cadres from all provincial level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus above the department level of the provincial military region; the secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees in the Wuhan large-scale enterprise units, the colleges and universities and the local scientific research units, as well as responsible comrades from the Wuhan city, county and department party committees (party organizations).

The meeting was chaired by Comrade Wang Quanguo.

The speech of Comrade Guan Guangfu first of all recalled that since the Second Plenum of the Twelfth Party Committee, the provincial party committee has followed the Second Plenum spirit in making a series of preparatory efforts in order to conduct all-round party consolidation. He said, after making preparations in the early period, the conditions and time are ripe for carrying out all-round party consolidation in the province-controlled organs. From now on there must be planned, step-by-step operation of all-round party consolidation in the province controlled organs

Comrade Guan Guangfu gave views derived by the standing committee of the provincial party committee on how to achieve high standards in correctly carrying out party consolidation of the provincial committee and the province controlled organs. He spoke on four issues:

1. The Must Be A Strong Sense of Urgency. Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The all-round party consolidation of province controlled organs should make progress in studying and comprehending the spiritual foundation of the Central Committee "Decision" on party consolidation, establish contact with reality in our province controlled organs, including their own units, thoroughly comprehend the necessity and the urgency of all round party consolidation in our province controlled organs and clarify the major issues which must be resolved in the all-round party consolidation of our province controlled organs. He first of all confirmed that the main trend of the organization and party brigades in our province controlled organs is good and has fighting strength. Later, he pointed out, that in our province controlled organization party brigades there just the same exists issues of ideological, work style and organizational impurity. Moreover, he mentioned the following six aspects in describing these problems: first is the treatment of misunderstandings of the party line, direction and policy;

second is the problem of using authority and work to plot for self gain; third is the problem of bureaucratic irresponsibility toward the party and toward the people; fourth is the problem of weak, unfocused leadership; fifth is the problem of lax discipline; and the sixth problem is that of impure organization. He emphatically pointed out that looking at the nature of these problems, they obviously reflect bourgeois and other exploitive class ideology within our party. This is in direct opposition to the nature and aims of the standards for communist party members and party discipline does not permit any of it. In view of involvement of personnel and units, these problems occur in province controlled leadership organs, and moreover, some problems also occur among a minority of party member responsible cadres. This unquestionably will produce evil influences on the broad party membership and cadres and on party work. In view of the scope of the problems which occurred, quite a number of them were relatively common and some problems had become everyday occurrences and did not seem strange. In terms of occurrences, although the party central committee has in recent years taken a series of major actions, nonetheless, no small number of problems still have not yet been effectively brought under control, while others show a dangerous trend of expansion. In view of the new situation opened by the Twelfth Party Committee and the developmental needs for future conditions, the existence of these problems will severely obstruct the progress of our party's affairs. Comrades of the province controlled organs should observe from within the severity of these problems and also ought to observe from within the urgency in resolving these problems.

2. There Must Be Determination and Faith in Inevitable Victory. Comrade Guan Guangfu said that among party members of province controlled organs a great many of the comrades worry that party consolidation will be superficial and they have some doubts that party consolidation will truly be able to resolve the problems. It must be admitted that the possibility and danger of a superficial party consolidation does exist. We must see this point and moreover must arrive at a proper resolution. Merely worrying will never resolve any problem, and the correct attitude must be to actively participate in party consolidation and strive to make a personal effort toward preventing any superficiality in party consolidation. He said that in order to eliminate any doubt of the sincerity of this party consolidation we must correctly resolve the issue of ideological methods, take a dialectical view of problems and to take an overall view and a developmental view. If it is important to recognize the existence of problems within the party it is even more important to see the numerous benefits of resolving these problems. After making a concrete analysis of the various advantages of properly carrying out party consolidation in the province controlled organs, he forcefully pointed out that the strong, correct leadership of the party central committee is a reliable guarantee of the victory of the party consolidation. Since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee we all have personally experienced and personally seen that under the strong, correct leadership of the party central committee many enormous and difficult tasks have already been smoothly completed and that many diehard bad practices and "mountainous heaps" of problems have been successfully resolved. Even though this party consolidation has enormous and relatively difficult tasks which may still yet encounter various disturbances and obstacles, we only need to unify thought and action according to the "Decision" of the party central committee concerning party consolidation, and in thoroughly carrying out the "Decision" on party

consolidation bravely eliminate disturbances and unify out struggle and the party consolidation definitely will be victorious. He said that in order to strengthen our faith and determination in a victorious party consolidation we must strongly resolve to carry out the party central committee suggestion on the policy of simultaneous consolidation and reform and correctly choose the "point of penetration." Preliminary considerations by the standing committee of the provincial party committee concerned rectification of the evil practice of taking advantage of authority and work conditions for personal benefit and to rectify the improprieties in the construction and distribution of housing and in the prolonged occupation of guest houses and hostels in order to use this as a "point of penetration" for simultaneous consolidation and reform. They decided to thoroughly resolve these problems within a fixed time period. Concerning the rectification of the bureaucratic style of irresponsibility toward the party and toward the people, it is first necessary to resolve certain problems which have long been unresolved because of a lack of responsibility or because of mutual petty wrangling by immediately taking steps toward simultaneous consolidation and reform. The first step is to concentrate our strenght on sincerely resolving the problems of the two above-mentioned points of penetration, and then take further steps toward resolving the remaining more numerous problems until there is overall victorious completion of all the party consolidation tasks suggested in the party central committee "Decision." Comrade Guan Guangfu represented the comrades of the standing committee of the provincial party committee in guaranteeing everyone that the standing committee of the party committee definitely will act in accordance with the "Decision" on party consolidation by being models of action and taking the lead in properly conducting party consolidation. At the same time, he also expressed the hope that the leading comrades of the province controlled departments and units would take the lead in studying the party consolidation documents, take the lead in conducting investigations, reform their own mistakes and errors, take the lead in conducting criticism and self criticism, and take the lead in thoroughly implementing the principle of simultaneously consolidation and reform.

3. There Must Be Careful Deployments and Arrangements. Comrade Guan Guangfu that the province controlled organs should use this entire year to carry out planned and gradual all-round party consolidation work. The party consolidation work for the province level organs is divided into three groups and the party consolidation work for each group of units will undergo three stages: the study of party consolidation documents to raise ideological understanding; comparative investigations to sincerely carry out criticism and self criticism; and carry out organizational matters and party member registration. After completing the three stages, everyone should sum up their experiences, and those who experiences are not up to standard should undergo party consolidation and supplementary training, whatever is lacking should be supplemented until a satisfactory level of experience is attained and that stage of party consolidation can come to an end. The proces of party consolidation must firmly uphold the principle "from top to bottom," and properly carry out top to bottom supervision; each stage of party consolidation must maintain high standards and strictly prevent superficiality, which is to say that there can be no superficiality in study of the party consolidation documents, in the conduct of criticism and self criticism, in eliminating the "three types of people," in handling organizational matters and in party member registration or in the summing up and checking and acceptance of work. This instance of party consolidation will not carry out a "mass party consolidation," but still will uphold the party's mass line.

4. Support Correct Performance in the Two Areas of Party Consolidation, Correctly Carry Out Several Unifications. Comrade Guangfu said that all round party consolidation work in the province controlled organs is to be carried out under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee. Toward this end, the standing committee of the provincial party committee has already made concrete decisions: one is for the standing committee of the provincial party committee to uphold the principles of collective leadership and the division of responsibility in dividing into two groups with separate responsibility for carrying out the party consolidation work and economic work as well as other work. A second decision is to divide the province controlled organs into eight groups for leadership purposes with each group responsible for organizing strong party consolidation leadership teams. A third decision is to form provincial party committee party consolidation offices under the leadership of the provincial party leadership and with responsibilities for handling the daily work of party consolidation. He said that the concrete guidance of each province controlled unit in party consolidation work from beginning to end must pay attention to the following several unifications: first, correctly carry out unification of key points with the overall area, to properly carry out the party consolidation work of the first group it is necessary to unify it with the preparatory party consolidation work of groups two and three. Second, dare to support what is orthodox and eliminate the unorthodox, and the work of these two aspects of supporting the orthodox and eliminating the unorthodox must be closely united. Third, carry out proper cooperation between new and old cadres, there must be unity of giving vent to the functions of the old comrades who have retreated to the second and third lines with the functions of the young cadres. Fourth, there must be a unification of all round party consolidation with strengthening of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Guan Guangfu finally said that the province controlled organs are the leadership organs for all work in the entire province. At this time, all levels of party organizations throughout the province are observing our actions, the broad party members, cadres and masses are observing our actions and the party central committee is also observing our actions. We must not be unworthy of the hopes of the party and the people. The battle of party consolidation must be victorious and must not be defeated. We must set our resolve to achieve high standards in completing on schedule the all round party consolidation tasks as regulated by the party central committee "Decision" on party consolidation.

11582

CSO: 4005/359

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN MEETING ON DEMOCRACY--The provincial people's congress standing committee convened an enlarged chairman's meeting on 13 April. Responsible comrades of press, radio, television, publishing, and political and legal departments concerned in Zhengzhou, and responsible comrades of the law faculty of Zhengzhou University and the provincial political and legal cadre school were invited to the meeting. The participants studied the speech of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen at the forum of Beijing Journalists, and discussed how to strengthen and improve propaganda in socialist democracy and legal system in the province. Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided and spoke. Zhao Wenfu stressed in his speech: We must realize that certain state work personnel and leading cadres will lack sufficient understanding of the importance of building the legal system. Violations of law frequently occur. Hence, it is very important to vigorously promote propaganda for socialist democracy and legal system. He expressed the hope that the comrade in press, radio, television, publishing and other departments concerned would actively undertake this glorious task. [Excerpts] [HK130513 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/529

NORTH REGION

STEEL WORKS APPOINTS 700 NON-PARTY INTELLECTUALS TO LEADING SENTRY POSTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Dong Huanliang [5516 3562 0081] : "Capital Iron and Steel Company Selects 7000 Non-Party Intellectuals for Leading Sentry Posts"]

[Text] The Capital Iron and Steel Company has followed the principle of treating party members and non-party members equally without discrimination in selecting capable personnel, and has selected 699 non-party intellectuals for various level leadership posts to actively make use of their roles.

Among the 11,000 staff and workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company there are 5,251 intellectuals, 3,765 of whom are non-party members, or 71.7 percent. After the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee, even though some comrades had misgivings about selecting non-party intellectuals for leading work and worried that they would "be unable to keep the troops in line" and unable to "open up conditions," but the company party committee firmly believes that in order to transform the situation at the Capital Iron and Steel Company it is necessary to take a broad view, smash the habit of selecting only party member cadres by appointing truly talented superior non-party intellectuals to important sentry posts. Practice provides the truth, and the results of these actions for the Capital Iron and Steel Company are that for five successive years there has been a progressive total 20 percent increase in profits, a 6 percent increase in profits turned over to the state, with a 7.2 percent increase in 1983, so their role has been very beneficial.

In the past, some comrades had a one-sided understanding toward revolutionizing the cadre ranks and believed that only party members had the necessary revolutionary conditions. The broad cadres and workers of party committees and organizations sincerely studied the speeches of the central committee comrades concerning the issues of knowledge and intellectuals and everyone came to realize that among the non-party intellectuals there are many persons who sincerely uphold the four fundamental principles, actively serve socialism, have close links with the masses and meet revolutionary standards, so they treated them equally without discrimination and bravely selected them. For example, this company has a steel-rolling engineer from a landlord family so that in the past some people had opinions about him. After the Third Plenum, the company party committee discovered that he not only was an expert in steel-rolling work, he also had a high degree of political enthusiasm and was a cadre with a professional mind and

revolutionary spirit, and so they selected him to serve as deputy department chief in the technology department. He actively organized the technicians to formulate revolutionary steel-rolling technology, and this single technological improvement permitted the company to increase its 1983 profits by over 10 million yuan.

As for the non-party intellectuals selected for leading sentry posts, the company party committee had a free hand in giving them personnel benefits, administrative leadership rights and technical and professional control rights equal to those of party members and cadres of similar positions. In 1983, not long after one steel mill non-party intellectual was promoted to deputy plant director (currently plant director) in charge of all work operations, there was a fire in the mill. Although this fire was not part of his direct responsibility, he felt that the first "flame" of his new position had been the wrong one and he felt very sad and dejected. Upon discovering this, the secretary of the mill party committee on the one hand helped him to conduct a strict investigation of this matter and on the other hand advised him not to be so dejected. When he noted the faith of the mill party secretary in him his spirits lifted and he energetically directed production, working together with the cadres and the masses to operate the mill even better. In 1983, the steel mill production reached 1.48 million tons, exceeding the planned capacity by nearly 2.5 fold, and they also achieved international advanced standards in consumption of steel and iron materials.

At the Capital Iron and Steel Company, some non-party intellectual cadres have only just assumed their sentry posts and are not sufficiently bold in their work, especially when they have to control party member cadres, in which they are over cautious and worry excessively. The company party committee understands this situation, and in addition to encouraging them to act more bravely, they also are educating the party member cadres and workers to assist and support them in exercising authority and working correctly.

11582

CSO: 4005/362

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOUSES RETURNED TO ORIGINAL OWNERS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 4

[Article: "Tianjin Returns 178 Houses to Their Original Owners"]

[Text] According to a report in the RENMIN ZHENGXIEBAO, under the leadership of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Government, Tianjin municipality has already basically completed the task of implementing the policy on housing.

According to statistics from early 1983, 178 houses were confiscated from members of the Tianjin section of the CPPCC, members of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC, representatives of the Municipal People's Congress, members of the municipal level democratic party factions, members of the municipal level association of industry and commerce, well-known people, high level intellectuals, overseas Chinese, families of overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and Hong Kong and Aomen compatriots. The 178 houses that were confiscated and forcibly occupied had a total of 465 rooms and an area of 6,748 square meters. After a year of work, at the end of 1983, the policy on houses had already been completely implemented. In addition, they also helped out with the public housing of the Tianjin stationed members of the CPPCC and the members of the municipal CPPCC which for the most part had been confiscated during the "Cultural Revolution."

In the implementation of the housing policy, the Tianjin municipality concerned departments primarily fulfilled two conditions:

1. They carried out detailed investigations and helped the concerned departments conduct the moving tasks. The concerned departments convened a conference to understand the conditions under which the houses were seized and households moved in. They also made trips to the local substations, neighborhoods and housing control stations of the occupied houses to learn about the conditions of the occupying households, their reasons for moving in and the number of rooms occupied. They paid visits to the families that had moved in to propagandize them concerning the party's housing policy and carry out change of residence mobilization work.

2. They promptly reported conditions to the municipal party committee and made suggestions for resolving the problems. The municipal party committee party and the municipal people's government made priority allocations of 6,000 square meters of housing to resolve the problems in implementing policy for the members of the municipal CPPCC and well-known people in all professions. Leading cadres of the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government also came forward to resolve some old, great and difficult problems. For example, the former party committee deputy secretary and deputy manager of the Tianjin Municipal-Controlled Housing Property Company seized and occupied the house of Yang Ronghuan [2799 2837 3883], a member of the municipal Fifth CPPCC and famous Beijing opera performer, and for a long period of time refused to move out. The concerned departments decided upon a date for moving out. This comrade was very dissatisfied and upon moving out purposely smashed a number of fittings and equipment, giving a very bad impression. The municipal CPPCC invited a reporter from the TIANJIN RIBAO to report on and photograph the situation, and they also reported this matter to the municipal party committee. The municipal party committee took strong actions and the responsible bureau punished him with expulsion from the party and removal from party and non-party posts. The matter was also publicly criticized in the newspapers, and upon hearing this news, all areas made favorable responses. This also shook up those households that long given various pretexts for not moving out of occupied housing, and it promoted progress in implementing the housing policy tasks.

11582

CSO: 4005/362

NORTH REGION

BASIC TROOP UNIT ACTIVITIES IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 4

[Report by dispatcher Jian Wuyi [4675 0063 0001] and reporter Zhao Xinglin 6392 5281 2651 : "What Basic Troop Units Do When Upper Units Engage in Party Consolidation"]

[Text] "When upper units engage in party consolidation what do basic troop units do"? Advanced representatives of grassroots rebuilding at a conference recently held by the Logistics Department of the Beijing Command believe that:

One thing to do is make proper use of party member services and authority during basic construction when there are influences of upper unit bureaucratism or improper workstyle. At that time, the basic troop units can dare to criticize, dare to expose and entirely without reservation convey to the upper unit leadership organs their views and thus promote and aid the simultaneous consolidation and reform of leadership organs.

A second thing to do is proceed from the foundation of study of party consolidation documents by basic troop units in energetically performing work in their own units. No matter whether they work in medical treatment, scientific research, medical schools or in colleges or whether they are in security or training units, all should give vent to subjective activities, employ a spirit of seeking truth, seek out education and training and make progress in strengthening construction in professional work. They also should continue to become closely involved with the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and solidly develop the results that have already been obtained to ensure the smooth development of all basic level tasks and satisfactorily complete all tasks in order to guarantee that the leadership organs do not dissipate their energies and can concentrate on properly carrying out party consolidation.

11582

CSO: 4005/362

NORTHEAST REGION

STRUGGLE AGAINST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION STRESSED

Harbin XUEXI YU TANSUO [STUDY AND EXPLORATION] in Chinese No 6, 1983 pp 4-5, 37

[Article by Editorial Department: "Draw Lessons from Mistakes; Actively Participate in the Struggle to Eliminate Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] It was entirely correct and very timely for the party Central Committee to make the important decision on strengthening our leadership on the ideological front and eliminating spiritual pollution. This has been of profound and far-reaching significance to the building of an advanced socialist spiritual civilization alongside the building of a material civilization and to the winning of new victories in the construction of our socialist modernization.

Spiritual pollution is a public infliction of society. Whatever its form, spiritual pollution is in essence the reflection of the corrupt and obsolescent worldview of the bourgeoisie and other exploitative classes; its harm is shaking the four basic principles and is leading people to doubt the party leadership and our socialist path. Spiritual pollution is a grave issue relating to the future of our party and state.

Our XUEXI YU TANSUO magazine is an academic publication on social sciences under the guidance of Marxism; it is devoted to the purpose of making Marxist social sciences prosper and serve the undertakings of socialist modernization. For this reason, it must of course march at the forefront of opposing pollution by the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and various exploitative classes and of struggling against all forms of anti-Marxist trends of thought. Most heart-rending, however, is the fact that mistakes in our editorial ideology have resulted not only in the magazine being unable to carry out the above-mentioned purpose well but, on the contrary, has also resulted in its spreading this spiritual pollution by publishing articles that harbor serious mistakes in terms of their political viewpoint and theoretical viewpoint and thereby has itself committed mistakes of a political nature as well as mistakes in principle. We deeply regret that we have thus failed to live up to the trust our party placed in us and to the care and support expressed by the vast ranks of comrades in the ideological and theoretical circles.

Our mistake, in the first place, had to do with publishing the article "On the Question of the Value of Man in a Socialist Society," which harbors serious political mistakes, in the 1981, No 1, issue of our magazine. Not only did this article put forth an erroneous judgment by proceeding from an abstract concept of man and man's value that "everything is for man; this is the yardstick for measuring all social conduct, the criterion for judging all ideologies and theories," but even more seriously, it also mechanically transferred to our socialist reality Marx's idea of analyzing alienation in capitalist society by applying the theory of socialist alienation to the discussion of our socialist society and putting forward an erroneous proposition such as that "there still exist a great many phenomena of alienation that affect the value of man in our realistic life." This article confused the essential difference between capitalism and socialism. It ignored the fact that after the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our state has been vigorously developing along a correct political, economic and ideological orientation and has outlined the so-called phenomena of alienation in our politics, economics and ideology and has also reached the conclusion that "alienation is the concentrated reflection of all the faults of socialism and the most scientific explanation possible for the existence in our society of so many ugly phenomena." Whatever motive the author may have had, his article actually played the role of leading people to doubt socialism; the mistake involved was therefore very serious.

The concept of alienation as used in Marxist theory is meant to expose the alienated relationship between labor and capital, to analyze the confrontation between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and to point out that the system of hired labor engendered by private ownership is the root of alienation. In thus using this concept of alienation, Marx had a clear purpose, which was to criticize the capitalist system and substantiate the communist system. The alienation mentioned in Marxist theory is a social, historical category; it is a phenomenon of human society when it develops to a given stage. In socialist society, because of the establishment of public ownership and the elimination of the exploitative classes, the phenomenon of alienation is bound to be discarded by the progress of history.

Undeniably, because there still exist in our socialist society some vestiges of the old society, there are in our specific institutions of socialism still certain shortcomings; but these are by no means the inevitable products of the basic institutions of our socialism, and they can also be overcome by socialism itself. Taking a phenomenon such as socialist alienation and confusing the boundary between socialism and capitalism are bound to lead people to doubt the socialist system and to waver in their confidence in socialism, thus creating ideological confusion and spiritual pollution. Hence, applying the concept of alienation with which Marx analyzed the class confrontation relationship in capitalist society to our socialist society is tantamount to a mistake in principle.

Our mistake was also reflected in the publication of articles which propagate the bourgeois theory of human nature and humanitarianism. In those articles humanitarianism is taken as a principle of Marxism, the theory of human

nature is regarded as an important component of the scientific system of Marxism, man is even proposed as the point of departure and goal of Marxist philosophy and other similar erroneous ideas are expressed. Some articles maintain that during the several decades since the founding of our state, man has lost his position in Marxist philosophy, and they propose to liberate philosophy, whereas the core of such liberation would be the restoration of man's position in Marxist philosophy, etc. These erroneous viewpoints served in essence to distort Marxist philosophy with the bourgeois theory of human nature and humanitarianism. In the capitalist countries of the West during the last few decades, there have always been certain people who have trumpeted a fresh "interpretation" of Marxism and attempted to "humanitarianize" Marxism; their fundamental goal has been to castrate the soul of Marxism and to attack the socialist system. These viewpoints spread by the above erroneous articles could not have been influenced by this anti-Marxist trend.

Marxism and humanitarianism are two entirely different systems of thought. Marxism takes into consideration the reality of the economic conditions in society; it carves out an economic realm from all realms in society; it differentiates production relationships from all social relationships and takes them as the fundamental, primary relationships that determine all the other relationships; and it takes the development of social forms as a natural historical process. It points out that the innate momentum for the development and replacement of social forms is the movement of contradictions between the productive forces and production relationships and thereby reveals the objective laws of the historical development of society and fundamentally illustrates how our social existence determines our social consciousness. Marxism holds that man can only exist in society and in the social relationships between himself and others; apart from certain given relationships, he cannot exist at all. Only by examining man in given social relationships can we derive a scientific abstraction of the essence of man. We advocate revolutionary humanitarianism or socialist humanitarianism; what we wish to foster are men with ideals, morality and culture and discipline, and what we wish to establish are social norms and moral concepts with collectivism at their core. All this reflects the objective requirements of the public ownership of the means of production. Taking man as an isolated, abstract individual separated from concrete historical periods and social relationships and discussing on that basis human nature, humanitarianism, the value of man, man's dignity and man's rights are in essence to propagate individualism and the notion of the individual ahead of everything else. Such an abstract theory of human nature and humanitarianism with individualism at their core are bound to become an ideological weapon for the bourgeoisie to oppose historical materialism and scientific communism. When such ideas spread in society, they are bound to become a force in opposition to communist ideology; it will corrode people's souls and wills, aggravate individualism, anarchism and extreme democratic ideas and create sentiments of passivism and laxity as well as centrifugal tendencies.

The mistakes we have made are very serious, and our lessons are most profound. Having failed to maintain a high degree of political and

ideological consistency with the party Central Committee is the fundamental cause for making such mistakes this time. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the consistent central policy has been to correct the mistakes of the "Left" and oppose the mistakes of the Right; it has always proposed to oppose both tendencies and to fight on both fronts. But in our editorial ideology we have for a long time paid attention mainly to opposing "Leftist" tendencies while overlooking opposition to Rightist tendencies. In particular, our perception of the Rightist tendencies on the ideological and theoretical front and their harm has been insufficient; we have failed to take opposition to bourgeois liberalization as a realistic and urgent task. We have lacked due vigilance and lost our discernment and fighting stamina with respect to the bourgeois trends in academic circles at home and abroad.

The party Central Committee has consistently called upon our workers in social science to face our thriving practice in socialist modernization so as to discover new things, sum up new experiences, study new problems and make contributions to the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. But in our editorial work we have deviated from this general direction and have become affected by the bourgeois trends. We have indulged in discussing the abstract value of man, humanitarianism and question of alienation and ultimately have made big mistakes.

There has existed a tendency toward liberalization in our perception and implementation of the principle of letting a hundred schools contend. In academic discussions we have failed to hold high the critical banner of Marxism, consistently failed to make the leading position of Marxism prominent and thereby provided opportunities for non-Marxist, bourgeois viewpoints to gain an advantage and enabled them to find expression in the name of academic discussion and exploration and thus to spread the attendant spiritual pollution.

We have done a very poor study of the fundamental theory of Marxism and therefore are hardly versed in it; in particular, we have failed to reform well our own worldview of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, so that on major theoretical questions we have been unable to distinguish right from wrong and hence have lost our direction. This was the direct cause of our mistakes.

Elimination of spiritual pollution is intended to assure the advance of our cause along the correct direction, to help us adhere to and develop Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and to promote the further prosperity of our socialist science and culture. The mistakes we have made are very serious, and the damage they have brought to our socialist cause cannot be underestimated. For these mistakes, we feel extremely distressed. We are determined to cleanse our editorial thinking, solemnly examine our mistakes, deeply sum up our experiences and, under the guidance of the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Congress, take up anew our Marxist stand, hold high our critical banner of Marxism and make our due efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution.

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CSO: 4005/403

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY COMMITTEE SETS FORTH MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN PARTY RECTIFICATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Guo Fenxiang [6753 3083 4383]: "Communist Party of China Gansu Provincial Committee Proposes Six Measures To Thoroughly Strengthen Leadership. Responsibility for party rectification falls on everyone"]

[Text] The leading group of the Gansu Party Committee on party rectification work has recently conducted a review of the first phase of the work carried out by the first group of party rectification units. After the review, Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142], secretary of the provincial party committee and head of its leadership group on party rectification work, pointed out that the crux of the matter as to whether party rectification will be done perfunctorily or not depends on the firmness and strength of the leadership. Party rectification work must be carried out through the responsibility system which involves everyone.

Gansu's first group implementing the first phase of the party rectification consists of 47 units. Recently, the leadership small group of the provincial party committee on party rectification adopted such methods as collective listening to briefings and sending liaison personnel to conduct thorough investigations and reviewed the party rectification work of these units. The leadership small group has decided to adopt the following measures to strengthen leadership over party rectification work.

Strengthen the leadership work organs on party rectification at various levels and select a group of middle-aged and young cadres who possess a relatively high level of competency in policy matters and work ability to strengthen the provincial party committee's leadership group on party rectification work. The first in command in each unit should spend at least 50 percent of his time leading party rectification work. At the same time, one or two leadership cadres should be specifically assigned to party rectification work.

Ensure that at every level of leadership small groups on party rectification shall carry out the principles of collective leadership and division of labor with individual responsibilities. Every task must be assigned to an individual. Assignments and responsibilities should be clearly defined. Summaries of reviews should be made at scheduled intervals. The small number of cadres who are irresponsible, do not work vigorously, or who are not equal to the tasks of leading party rectification work should be reassigned.

Strengthen the work of liaison personnel and continually select and dispatch veteran cadres, middle-aged and younger cadres as liaison personnel so as to enhance communications and help each unit do a good job in party rectification.

Further reduce the number of meetings to allow leading cadres of all levels to devote more energy to party rectification work. Cadres who participate in such work and who must leave their posts to attend meetings or for other reasons must have approval of the provincial party committee's leadership group on party rectification work.

Grasp model cases. Units that have done well in party rectification work will have their experience earnestly summarized and popularized without delay. Party committees at the upper levels should send competent cadres to assist units which are having many problems and improve the situation as quickly as possible.

Ensure that each department and unit must do well in handling the work of visits and letters received from the masses. Each department and unit should depend upon the strength of the masses to promote their party rectification work.

12615

CSO: 4005/430

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHENYANG PLA ACADEMIC RESEARCH--Some 153 retired old comrades at and above the division commander level of the Shenyang PLA units have been invited to serve as members of the academic research committee of the Shenyang PLA units. At a meeting to mark the establishment of the above committee held on 9 March, Li Desheng, commander, and Liu Zhenghua, political commissar, called on these old comrades to make more criticism and constructive suggestions in the course of the party rectification, to give play to their advisory role, and to ensure that all party rectification work will be carried out without perfunctoriness. Establishing the academic research committee is an important measure adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on stressing and giving full play to the role of old comrades, and an effective way for making old comrades to develop their abilities and to continue their contributions to building the PLA units. It is also the best way for making the spiritual life of the old comrades more substantial, rich, and meaningful in their last years. The academic research committee of the Shenyang PLA units is an advisory organ under the leadership of the CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units. It will not exercise any administrative functions and powers. Its main task is to investigate and study some theoretical and practical problems which should be solved in building the PLA units under the new situation. [Text] [SK070541 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 84 p 1]

CSO: 4005/528

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI RADIO ON NORMALIZING SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW300003 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Over the past several months, both Chinese and Soviet leaders have, on different occasions, emphatically noted that they would sincerely strive for the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union. However, they have both admitted that, as yet, no substantial progress has been made. This is because one side has still kept to the prerequisites during negotiations, which the other side can never accept. Because of these prerequisites, the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is out of the question.

It goes without saying that the path to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is rugged and rough. Precisely for this reason, both sides must construct bridges and pave the road. Either side setting prerequisites, while holding consultations, is actually throwing unsurmountable obstacles in the way of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

Currently, one or two leaders of the party Central Committee have shown indifference to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, essentially because they fear that normalization will arouse misunderstanding on the part of the United States, and thus damage China's economic interests. Such views are not objective. We believe that the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is not only in China's economic and political interests, but also in the interests of China's security.

In its report, entitled "China Policy for the Coming Decade," made public last year, the China Policy Committee of the U.S. Atlantic Council points out: It is in the national interests of the United States to prevent China from establishing new close relations with the Soviet Union. In other words, the United States' development of its relations with China is mainly a kind of check on China's restoring normal relations with the Soviet Union. This means, as the report points out, that the United States develops its relations with China, so that the Soviet Union cannot transfer its large military strength elsewhere. This alone is in the important interest of United States' security.

Thus it can be seen that, in terms of Sino-U.S. relations, the United States is proceeding from its imperialistic interests. It attempts to incorporate China into its anti-Soviet and anticommunist alliance. Since we maintain

independence, and keep the initiative in our own hands in implementing our foreign policy, we should not let the United States check, or interfere with, our efforts to restore the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists wilfully damage China's interests, while taking advantage of China. In terms of economy alone, China suffers deficits of \$620 million in trade with the United States. However, the United States still spares no efforts to set restrictions on the import of China's commodities.

Politically, the United States has openly pushed its two-China policy. But the Soviet Government has repeatedly stated that it supports China's reunification at an early date, and opposes U.S. control over Taiwan. Obviously, the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would not only enable China to enjoy a long-term stable international peaceful environment, but would also form effective economic and political pressure on the United States, which interferes with China's internal affairs, thus speeding up China's reunification at an early date.

CSO: 4005/526

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK ON DENG'S 10TH 'CONTRADICTION'

OW021125 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Summary from poor reception] Comrades! Young friends!

We have discussed 9 of Deng Xiaoping's 10 major contradictions. Now, let us look at his 10th contradiction: the contradiction between theory and practice.

The relationship between theory and practice can be expounded by a remark made by Stalin: Practice without theory is blind practice; theory without practice is but an empty thinking. "Except for the empty slogans on upholding the four basic principles, however, the practice of Deng Xiaoping's policies in China has no basis in the Marxist theory. Deng Xiaoping cannot dish up any presentable theoretical programs for what he is doing in the fields of politics, economy, culture, and military affairs." Just as the broad masses of people have said, what Deng Xiaoping is doing is neither like Marxism-Leninism nor resembles capitalism.

In the past, under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, mistakes were made one after another in China's socialist revolution and construction. Now Deng Xiaoping has put forward the slogan of "building socialism with Chinese characteristics." This means that the socialist construction in the past guided by Mao Zedong Thought had no Chinese characteristics. "As for what the socialism with Chinese characteristics is, even those of the Deng clique cannot give an answer because it is merely a slogan put forward by Deng Xiaoping."

Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, the whole party and the people throughout the country suffered for some 30 long years. Now under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's thought, which is beset with contradictions, how many more years will the party and the Chinese people have to suffer?

CS0: 4005/526

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK: GAINS OF CPC'S PARTY RECTIFICATION QUESTIONED

OW291252 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Young comrades! When the party Central Committee announced its decision to rectify party organizations, certain people predicted that it would be hard for the project to be carried out successfully because everyone knew that it was the party Central Committee, and not the provincial or the county party organizations, that was problem-ridden. They also said that if the rectification project did not begin with the party Central Committee and other upper organs, more problems would be created, many people would complain, and the project would end without solving any problems. In that case, they said, it would be better to have no party rectification at all, since the project could not even proceed.

The dilemma those people forecast has not happened. We do not know if some leaders of the party Central Committee feel sorry about the project, but we are sure that some are not at all enthusiastic about it.

Take Premier Zhao Ziyang, for instance; we have not heard one statement from him supporting party rectification. Intentionally or unintentionally, he also seems to be against party rectification, hoping that it will end as soon as possible without causing any harm or any problems. This psychology of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's is not hard to understand. This is because he has three children who are unclean and who have committed serious economic crimes, which were so serious that they ought to be tried by the people's court and shot, like (Wang Weijun), former director of the Guangzhou Telecommunications Bureau. Fortunately, their father is the premier of the State Council. Because of this, all public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments dare not offend them.

Furthermore, the party Central Committee has also been unwilling to handle the matter fairly and squarely for fear that it might create a ridiculous situation under which everyone would reopen everyone else's wounds. Consequently, many areas have become prohibited areas. The situation now is that the perfectly justifiable project to strike at economic crimes has also been affected and cannot go on. Everyone knows that if economic criminals are not eliminated, there will not be a fundamental change for the better in party style.

We must also point out here that eradication of spiritual pollution should also be an important project in the course of our party rectification. But people have come to understand clearly that it is specifically the party Central Committee, or Zhongnanhai in Beijing, which has been spiritually polluted most seriously. In this regard, Comrade Chen Yun, a revolutionary of the older generation, has conceded with astounding candor. He said: Which big house in Zhongnanhai does not have an imported color television set? Which house does not have a dozen or so cassette tapes of songs sung by Teresa Teng [a popular songstress in Taiwan]? And the ladies of which houses do not spray a lot of imported perfume on themselves?

Is it possible that such indulgence is not spiritual pollution? Is it possible that the movement to eradicate spiritual pollution can still go on under such circumstances?

During Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent trip to the United States, he put on a Western suit instead of the Chinese tunic suit he once wore. It was reported that when he visited San Francisco, he was asked why he wore a Western suit and not a Chinese tunic suit. Without realizing that it was a sick joke, the premier replied: "When you put on a Chinese tunic suit, nobody can tell whether you are a male or a female. He really made a spectacle of the 1 billion Chinese people. Is it possible that our country is a country full of transvestites? Our premier's mind has really been thoroughly polluted by the capitalist countries' unhealthy thinking.

Answering a question during an interview with French correspondents in Zhongnanhai on the afternoon of 24 January this year, General Secretary of the party Central Committee Hu Yaobang said: There are still serious economic and criminal offenders in our party, elements who have taken advantage of their positions to seek private gains, and elements who have made a name for themselves through rebelling during the Cultural Revolution [the female announced mispronounced "wen ge" (cultural revolution) as "wen zhang" (article)] and whose performance is poor.

Comrade Hu Yaobang added: The bureaucratic attitude of certain people within our party is serious, their efficiency is low, and they are irresponsible. If these negative factors are not eliminated, how can our party make further progress?

Comrade Hu Yaobang's observation is absolutely correct; but he totally lacks (?the needed decisiveness). As the general secretary of the party Central Committee and a principal leader who oversees party rectification, why should he have to protect other leaders and fail to ferret out all those serious economic and criminal offenders, people taking advantage of their positions to seek private gain and the bureaucrats seeking special privileges and hand them all over to the people's courts to be tried? Is it possible that because he fears that his own shortcomings might be capitalized on by Comrade Zhao Ziyang and other people, all he can do is act like a good old boy? Is it possible that our party rectification will end without achieving any substantial results, just as many people expected?

We must solemnly remind the party Central Committee that if it refuses to take decisive steps to rectify the party organizations just because it has to protect the private gains of some people in the upper departments, it will cause serious disorder and endless troubles.

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI CONDEMNS NAKASONE'S MILITARIST POLICIES

OW032329 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] After the various PLA units transmitted the guidelines laid down by the recent report meeting held by the party Central Committee on the international situation, many comrades of the three PLA general departments and the Beijing PLA units have expressed their views which merit our attention. They pointed out: During Nakasone's tour in China, many factors which reflected disharmony between China and Japan and hampered the friendly relations between the two nations seemed to have disappeared. However, the Nakasone administration's statement on promoting militarism and Nakasone's speech after his visit to China in support of Japan's internal and foreign affairs are shocking. They certainly run counter to facts.

Even more serious is the fact that his efforts to prettify Japan's current domestic and foreign policies are actually aimed at lulling the vigilance of the whole army and all the people in China against the activities to restore militarism taken by those who are in authority in Japan.

The aforementioned views are quite correct. It is known to all the people that Japan still occupies China's territory, Diaoyudao Island. Japan and the United States have recently held repeated military exercises on the high seas near China's territorial waters. One of the main objectives of these exercises is to gain future control of this island which is 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese coast and, when necessary, use the Japanese-U.S. joint fleet to seal off the Taiwan Straits so as to safeguard the so-called "freedom" and "independence" in South Korea and Taiwan.

In order to become an Asian military power, the Nakasone administration has frenziedly increased its military expenditures. So far as its military spendings are concerned, it will rank eighth in the world and first in Asia. As compared with China, Japan has a smaller territory and less people; however, its military spending is 25 percent higher than China's. Some Japanese politicians claimed that the Japanese Army has already become a part of the U.S. global strategy.

In addition, the book on Nakasone's "New Conservative Theories," published according to the directive issued by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central

Committee, quoted Nakasone as using the term "combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership"--a term often used in China--and of pointing out the need to reduce the average age of party and state leaders to approximately 40 years old and to refrain from exercising dictatorship by one party. All these words were aimed at the Chinese Government and our party.

In dealing with such an international anticommunist chieftain who vigorously promotes militarism and such a political swindler who rudely interferes with China's internal affairs, we still greeted him with a gun salute. A certain important leader at the central level even invited him to dinner at home to show their close relationship. This is apparently an unprincipled practice.

A Chinese proverb says: "Leaving evil unchecked spells ruin." Encouraging Japanese militarism is also a crime against the state and our nation.

CSO: 4005/526

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

LEADERS IGNORE REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW281015 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] A certain person of the Central Military Commission recently instructed that, while educating officers and men on the current international situation, the armed forces should talk as little as possible about the revival of Japanese militarism and military buildup in Japan, and that fanning up anti-Japanese sentiments in the armed forces was particularly forbidden on the eve of Nakasone's visit to China. Certain people in the central authorities also said that Japan's military buildup is primarily for self-defense purposes.

Ample facts prove, however, that the Japanese reactionary authorities, under the signboard of strengthening their defense, have accelerated their pace of militarization, and that the so-called Self-Defense Forces of Japan have long ago become regular, militarized armed forces.

In the past our government clearly underscored the gravity of the revival of Japanese militarism with U.S. imperialism's support. Chinese leaders solemnly warned on 3 September 1970 that Japanese militarism had been revived after the war through military alliance with U.S. imperialism and under the aegis of the United States, that Japanese militarism was a particularly important accessory in the U.S. imperialists' counterrevolutionary global strategy, and that the revival of Japanese militarism was a serious threat not to be ignored by the people in the Asia and Pacific region.

Thirteen years have gone by since that warning was issued. Why is it that certain central leaders are no longer serious in viewing the revival of Japanese militarism? Is it possible that the Japanese militarists have changed their aggressive nature over the years? Or is it possible that Japanese militarism no longer threatens the people of other countries? No! Facts have proved that Japanese militarism has become even stronger over the years, thus constituting an even bigger threat to the people of other countries. Particularly since Nakasone came to power, Japanese militarism has intensified its military strength. In fact, of all the post-war administrations in Japan, Nakasone's government is the most keen on militarizing Japan. Today Japan's military budget has reached 3,000 billion yen. In terms of military expenditures, Japan ranks eight in the world. The Nakasone administration, which has gone

all out for arms race, has equipped the Japanese armed forces with the most advanced U.S. and Japanese weapons. Viewed from a military angle, the Japanese armed forces' strategy and tactics are offensive in nature. With high mobility, they can reach far away places quickly. Japan's marine and airborne units are obviously prepared to fight outside Japan and in territories of other countries. In other words, these units are ready to invade other countries. Japanese armed forces have already occupied and controlled our country's Diaoyutai Islands. The Japanese Navy has publicly proclaimed that it will carry out patrol missions 1,000 nautical miles away from home and, when necessary, blockade the important straits. This shows specifically the ambition of Japanese militarism. Under such circumstances, it is easy to see that covering up Japanese militarists' ever increasing threat to our country is in fact ignoring our national security and disregarding the vital interests of our country and people.

CSO: 4005/526

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI COMMENTS ON CPC PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW300633 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] In the course of carrying out party rectification, many leading bodies of the party, the government and the army have been doing so perfunctorily. This is because the Nos 1 and 2 leaders of such leading bodies themselves are a major obstacle to successfully carrying out party rectification. Drawing lessons from past political movements, people clearly understand that leaders are leaders, and their positions will not be changed, no matter how they are criticized and how their mistakes are exposed. As for those who have offended their leaders by criticizing the latter, the leaders will deliberately make things hard for them at best, and retaliate against them at worst.

As everyone knows, most top leaders of the present leading bodies of the party, the government and the army were personally selected by certain leaders of the party Central Committee. Although some leaders were not picked by them personally, they are approved by a central examination group, after repeated checks. Thus, the question of criticizing, and exposing, such leaders is actually a question of pointing the spear at higher authority. Furthermore, the leaders of various units are virtually the principal directors of party rectification in their units. In addition, who wants to look for trouble?

It is for this reason that the present party rectification mainly tends to rectify the mistakes of those at lower, not those at higher, levels. As Comrade Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA Units, pointed out, in the course of party rectification, many people have opened fire on sighting a hare, but have burned joss sticks on sighting a tiger. The ongoing party rectification has further exposed vestiges of feudal superstition still existing in our party to a serious extent.

The principle of the lower level being subordinate to the higher, and the entire party being subordinate to the Central Committee is used by some leaders as the legitimate work style, characterized by what is called "taking myself as the dominating factor," or "what I say counts." Cadres' promotions, transfer and housing assignments are determined, not according to their ability, political integrity or work performance, but according to their leaders' impressions, and the varying degree of loyalty to their leaders. That is why some people give first consideration to how to establish good relations with

their leaders. Some people are even servile. How can party rectification be really carried out in such units? In the second phase of party rectification, in the organs of the Military Commission [jun wei], the most serious criticism is limited only to saying this: Such and such comrades have failed to look after their health by working overtime, against health regulations; they have failed to recognize that their bodies are valuable assets of the state, and their health is the capital of the revolution. Leading comrades of the party Central Committee have not stopped such disguised flattery, but have expressed their gratitude to those who made such criticism. They have promised to look after their health from now on. Such being the case in central organs, it is nothing strange that lower-level organs carry out party rectification perfunctorily. Therefore, it can be said that no desired results can be achieved, if party rectification continues in this way.

CSO: 4005/526

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI COMMENTS ON NAKASONE'S CHINA VISIT

OW260642 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone is now visiting our country. Some people are going all out to advertise his present visit as an important milestone in the development of Sino-Japanese friendship. And Nakasone himself pretends to be a friend of China's. As everyone knows, Nakasone is the chieftain of the Japanese ultrarightist reactionaries. It is this reactionary ruler and his ilk who are going all out to militarize Japan, dreaming of reviving the so-called great Japanese empire and concocting schemes against the people of other countries. Nakasone and other Japanese reactionaries and militarists like him were not and are not friends of ours but enemies of our people.

Nakasone has always been a deadly enemy of our people. In the past, he issued a criminal order to Japanese troops to occupy our country's Diaoyu Dao. Our government pointed out on 26 Mar 1971: Nakasone, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, clamored for incorporating China's Diaoyu Dao and other islands into Japan's defense network and claimed that Japan would defend these islands with military force. Nakasone's clamoring constituted a frenzied provocation against the Chinese people, which once again exposed the Japanese militarist forces' wild ambition of colluding with U.S. imperialism in annexing Chinese territory by military force.

Nakasone has always advocated a close military alliance between the United States and Japan in an attempt to turn Japan into a big military power so that Japan will be able to impose its will on the people of other countries. For example, as early as 26 October 1970, our government pointed out: After making a visit to the United States, Nakasone, chieftain of the Japanese Defense Agency, recently howled at a hearing on Asian affairs. His howling has completely exposed that the revived Japanese militarist aggressive ambitions are far wilder now than the time before World War II. Nakasone's remarks have revealed the Japanese militarists' long-cherished objective of aggression--they are attempting to collude with U.S. imperialism in dominating the Asia-Pacific region.

Since assuming Japanese premiership, Nakasone has been ever more frenziedly militarizing Japan. Now Japan's military budget has reached 3 trillion yen, an unprecedentedly big figure. Japan's military spending now ranks eighth in

the world. Most of Japan's military budget is being used for the modernization of its naval and air forces and the strengthening of its marine and airborne units. Nakasone clamored that the scope of the Japanese troops' operations should be extended to an area 1,000 nautical miles from the coastline of the country.

All this shows that the present strategy of Japan's armed forces is apparently offensive and aggressive in nature. The countries the spearhead of this strategy is directed against also include our country.

Nakasone has frenziedly opposed communists all his life and has looked upon communism with bitter hatred. In one of Nakasone's anticommunist speeches on our country made this statement: Resorting to the tactic of standing facts on their head, Nakasone alleged in his speech that in world history, the challenger to peace is no longer fascism but communism. Nakasone's such shameless slander is aimed at raising the tattered banner of the Japanese militarists' long-term opposition to communism and paving the way for their engaging in military adventures against Asian people. Today, Nakasone is going all out to support Reagan's so-called crusade against communism.

These facts shows that regarding Nakasone as a friend of our country is nothing but dangerous political ignorance.

CSO: 4005/526

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

OCTOBER STORM CALLS ON ANTI-DENG FORCES TO UNITE

OW300251 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT
29 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

Gust after gust of a "symbolic" wind has swept across the country. Under the pretext of recruiting workers, many leading cadres have obtained employment for their relatives and friends. A weird tale about drunk cadres demanding commune members' grain coupons cash to pay for dinners and drinks has even been circulating. In addition to this "symbolic" recruitment of workers, there have been "symbolic" studies, "symbolic" openings and closings of meetings, "symbolic" runs, a "symbolic" rerun of the 25,000 li Long March, and so forth. They come under different names and are simply too many to mention one by one. In view of this phenomenon, which corrupts the party's style, it is necessary to further probe into the Deng Xiaoping clique's activities to find out the cause of this "symbolic" wind.

As you know, the root cause of the "symbolic" wind is Deng Xiaoping's erroneous policies. Since the Deng Xiaoping clique took over power, it has not only totally negated Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line but also willfully trampled on the party's rules and regulations and the socialist legal system by frenziedly seeking class vengeance in fascist style. Content with nothing less than its opponents' destruction, the clique has wrongly accused a large number of revolutionary cadres and ordinary people loyal to the party and Chairman Mao.

In view of the situation, what should the party and the people of the whole country do? It is not sufficient just to send a fraction of the people to struggle against Deng Xiaoping. It is necessary to unite all forces in the country against Deng Xiaoping, to more tightly grasp Mao Zedong thought and to mobilize the people throughout the country to seize back the party, government and military power of the proletariat from Deng Xiaoping's hands.

Historical experience tells us that counterrevolutionary monsters and demons in society have swayed to winds stirred up by careerists and schemers in the party. The Deng Xiaoping clique, which is the chief representative of the bourgeoisie in the party, maintains a thousand and one links with the class enemy in society. It has not only opposed Chairman Mao but also tried to

topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and revive capitalism in all fields in China, thereby serving the interests and wishes of the counterrevolutionaries. Regarding the new and the old bourgeoisie and the monsters and demons as the foundations and (?reliable) forces of society, the Deng Xiaoping clique has closely collaborated with them inside and outside the party in launching furious attacks on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the socialist system of ownership by the whole people.

It is a fact that since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the clique has stirred up gust after gust of evil wind of negating Mao Zedong thought. The clique's henchmen and underlings have unfolded one purge after another. Screaming to consolidate the party organization and rectify the party style, the clique has frenziedly attacked and retaliated against revolutionary cadres and common people. It has suppressed revolutionaries, attacked from all sides those leading cadres loyal to Chairman Mao and stirred up a "symbolic" wind, causing capitalism to spread unchecked.

Based on facts, we must point out that as long as we uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, continue to expose and eliminate the pernicious influence of the Deng Xiaoping clique and maintain high vigilance, the clique can never succeed in realizing its scheme.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms, Chairman Mao taught us long ago that the duty of a communist is to expose counterrevolutionaries and erroneous ideas of metaphysics and to publicize the law of dialectics on things to bring about their transformation and achieve the goal of revolution. This is why we must repudiate the root cause of the "symbolic" wind and the Deng Xiaoping clique's heinous counterrevolutionary crimes in opposing the party and Chairman Mao. Only by using revolutionary dual tactics to combat counterrevolutionary dual tactics and finding out the reason for the Deng Xiaoping clique's activities in usurping party and state power can we overthrow Deng Xiaoping and win the ultimate victory of the socialist revolution.

CSO: 4005/526

GROUP ADDRESSES LETTER TO THATCHER ON FUTURE

HK090208 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 9 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] A group of anti-communists marched from Mongkok to the Star Ferry pier yesterday to voice its demand to have Hong Kong remain under British rule.

The group, consisting of about a dozen adults and children, marched under the banner of the Working Committee, Hong Kong Self Salvation Movement.

Wearing makeshift hats and placards and under a police escort to reduce traffic problems, the group posed quite a sight and attracted a large crowd of curious spectators.

As they marched along Nathan Road, members of the group passed copies of a letter in English and Chinese addressed to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The letter states that "the only wish of the Hong Kong people is to keep the status quo of Hong Kong through continued British administration."

It also calls on the British to "uphold humanitarianism" in its negotiations with the Chinese, and accuses the "mainland authority" of being Chinese only in appearance and of harbouring "a deep-rooted hostility against the Chinese people."

The group fears that Hong Kong will become a "slaughterhouse of the Chinese communists."

The letter concludes with a plea to Mrs Thatcher that four conditions are fulfilled in the final agreement:

That negotiations must involve representatives of Hong Kong people' any decisions must have the consent of Hong Kong people' the colony should remain as it is before a unified China is realized and that if the British are left with no other choice but to quit Hong Kong, the administrative rights must be transferred to the people.

CSO: 4000/305

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AFTER 1997--The head of the Protestant Church in China, Bishop K. H. Ding, has said that Hong Kong's Christians should not fear for their religious freedom after 1997. Bishop Ding is in Hong Kong after completing a visit to Australia and New Zealand. He told the news conference this afternoon that religious freedom had returned to China and that the Protestant Church now has 3 million members. He was asked whether Christians here should be worried about the future. [Begin Ding recording] Well, I do not think that their fears and worries are warranted, because after 1997, Hong Kong will be a special district with a basic law of its own and the national constitution of the People's Republic of China will not apply in Hong Kong. The stability of Hong Kong and prosperity of Hong Kong will be maintained. In religious matters, the authority for deciding things belongs to the churches in Hong Kong. We Christians in the north will not interfere and will not say what Hong Kong Christians should do and should not do. [End recording] [HK101230 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English GMT 10 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/305

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